

State of Alaska FY2009 Governor's Operating Budget

Department of Fish and Game Performance Measures

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Department of Fish and Game

Mission

To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

Core Services

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|--|---|
| <p>A: Optimal public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits and optimal economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.</p> <p><u>Measure #4:</u> Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.</p> <p><u>Target #5:</u> To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #5:</u> The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p> | <p>A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.</p> <p>A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.</p> <p>A3: Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.</p> <p>A4: Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.</p> |

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| | <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of planned surveys completed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Maintain the number of active research projects at 95% or more of the previous year's totals.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.</p> <p>A5: Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.</p> |
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Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct surveys and inventories • Perform predator control • Manage hatcheries and mariculture • Manage and protect habitat • Conduct research • Administer permits and licenses • Perform pathology • Research genetics • Make allocation decisions • Issue regulating Emergency Orders (EOs) - opening/closing fisheries and hunts, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor harvests • Operate Information centers • Maintain web site • Conduct community/school education programs • Develop underutilized fisheries • Involve the public • Account for total mortality • Perform enforcement • Provide management and administrative services for department • Protect Alaska's interest through participation in national and international fish and wildlife forums |
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FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Department Budget: \$172,835,100

Personnel:

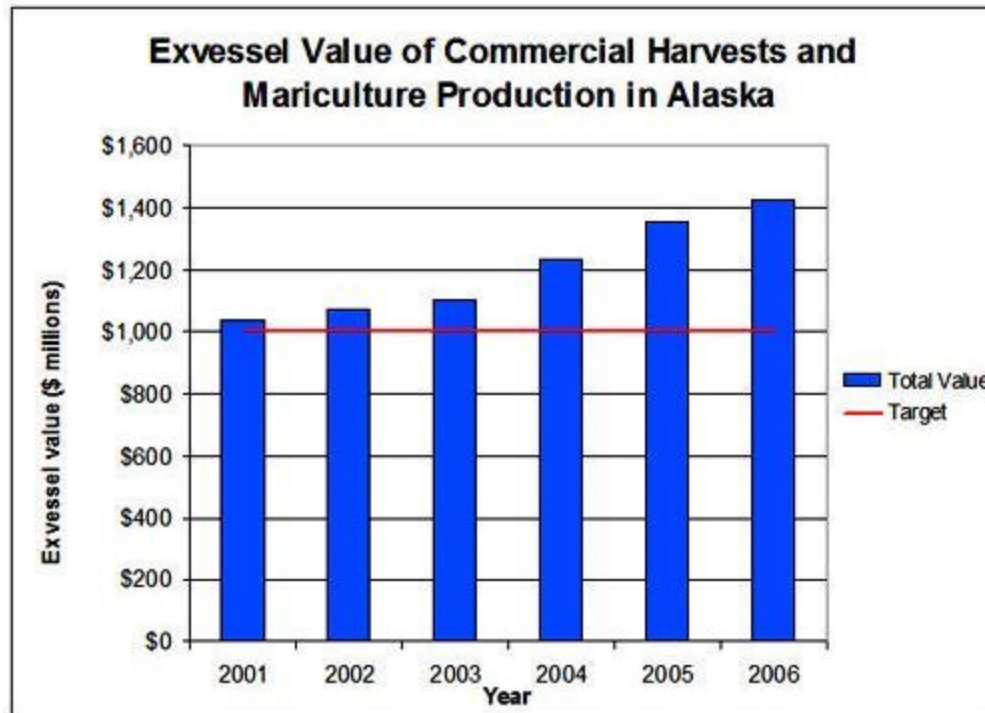
| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Full time | 878 |
| Part time | 766 |
| Total | 1,644 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Optimal public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits and optimal economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.

Target #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.

Measure #1: Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2006 commercial salmon harvest was among the top twenty largest commercial salmon harvests ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the fourth consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) region are steadily recovering under the conservative management regime put in place by ADF&G.

Alaska's herring resources remain underutilized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

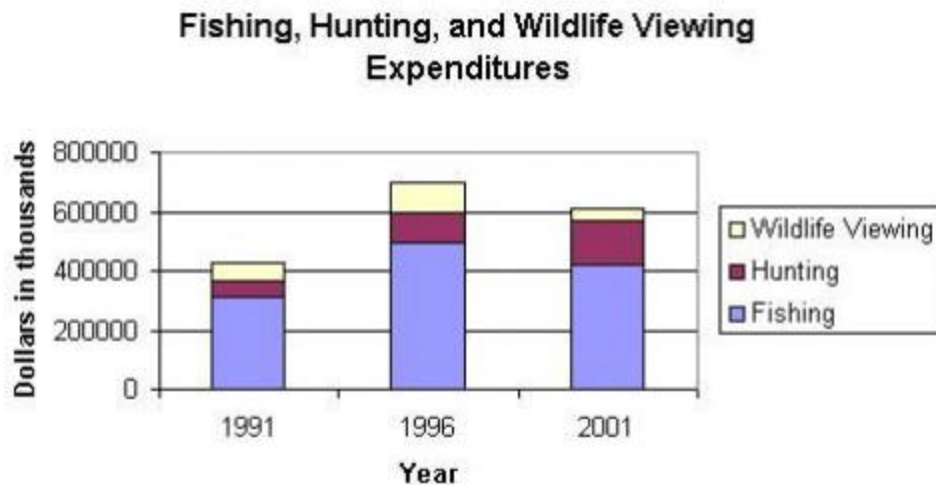
Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of nearly \$80 million in 2006, one of the largest exvessel values in the last 10 years.

Target #2: To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-

associated recreation in Alaska.

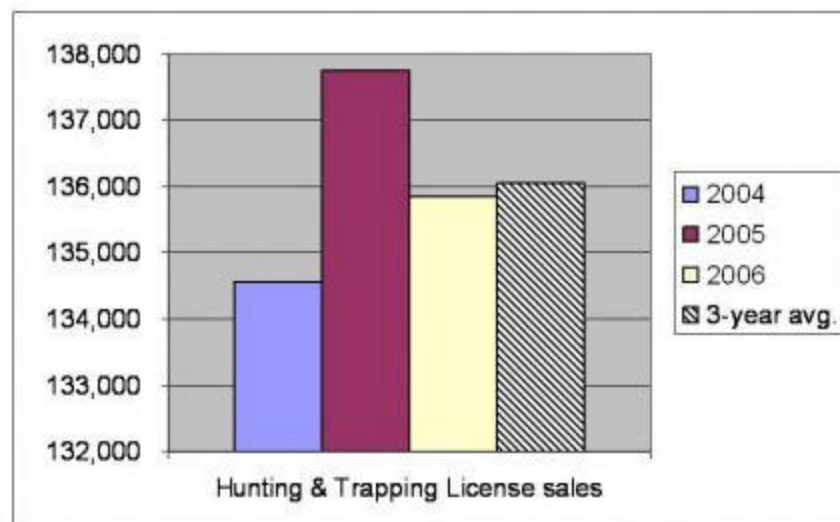
Measure #2: The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska-specific report from the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation which would contain the 2006 estimated expenditures in Alaska by activity has not been released by US Fish & Wildlife Service because existing ADF&G data suggests that the 2006 National Survey may have significantly underestimated participation in hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching in Alaska which would affect total expenditure estimates. Discussions are ongoing with the USFWS at this time and ADF&G expects the 2006 estimate to be available sometime in early 2008.

Target #3: Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.

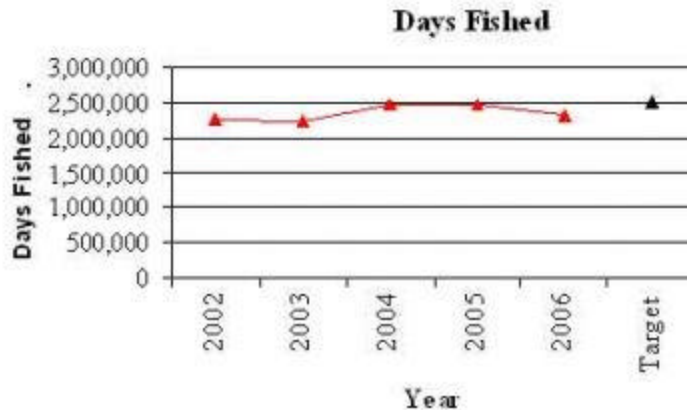
Measure #3: The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.



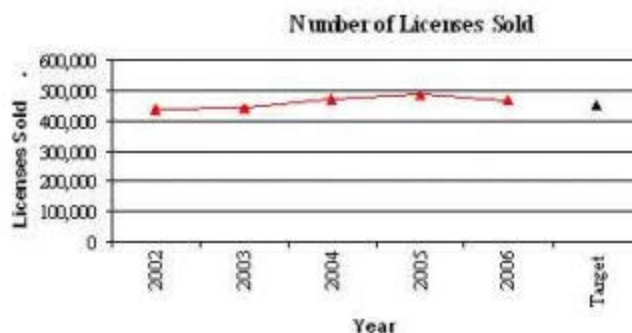
Analysis of results and challenges: In the most recent year available (2006), 135,841 hunting and trapping licenses were sold, a 1.4% decrease from 2005 and slightly below the 3-year running average (136,050). Over the past three calendar years the sale of hunting and trapping licenses has ranged from a low of 134,562 in 2004 to a high of 137,747 in 2005. These totals include resident, nonresident and military hunting and trapping licenses. One incentive for hunters and trappers to buy licenses is confidence that game populations are abundant and that there are good opportunities to hunt and harvest game.

Target #4: Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.

Measure #4: Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.



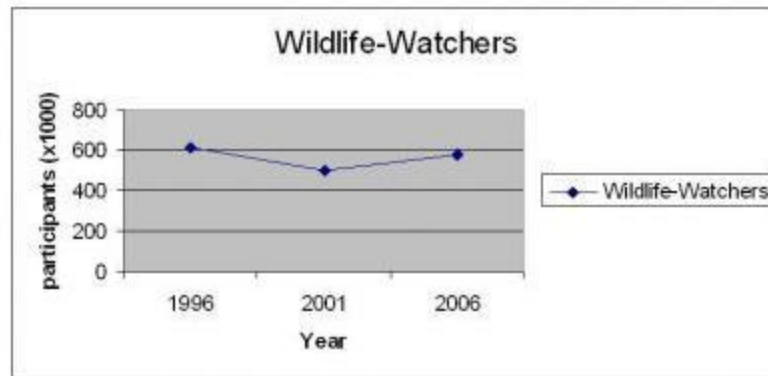
Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey the 2006 data is the most recent available.



Analysis of results and challenges: In 2006, 464,000 anglers purchased fishing licenses, which is a slight decline from 2005. Licensed and unlicensed anglers spent an estimated 2,320,000 days fishing, which is also a slight decrease from 2005. The declines are likely a result of a surcharge added to licenses to pay for hatchery upgrades enacted in 2006. Early indications for 2007 suggest that both licenses sold and days fished are increasing at former rates and that both targets will again be met. These figures are based on preliminary estimates and may be updated following additional analysis.

Target #5: To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.

Measure #5: The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.



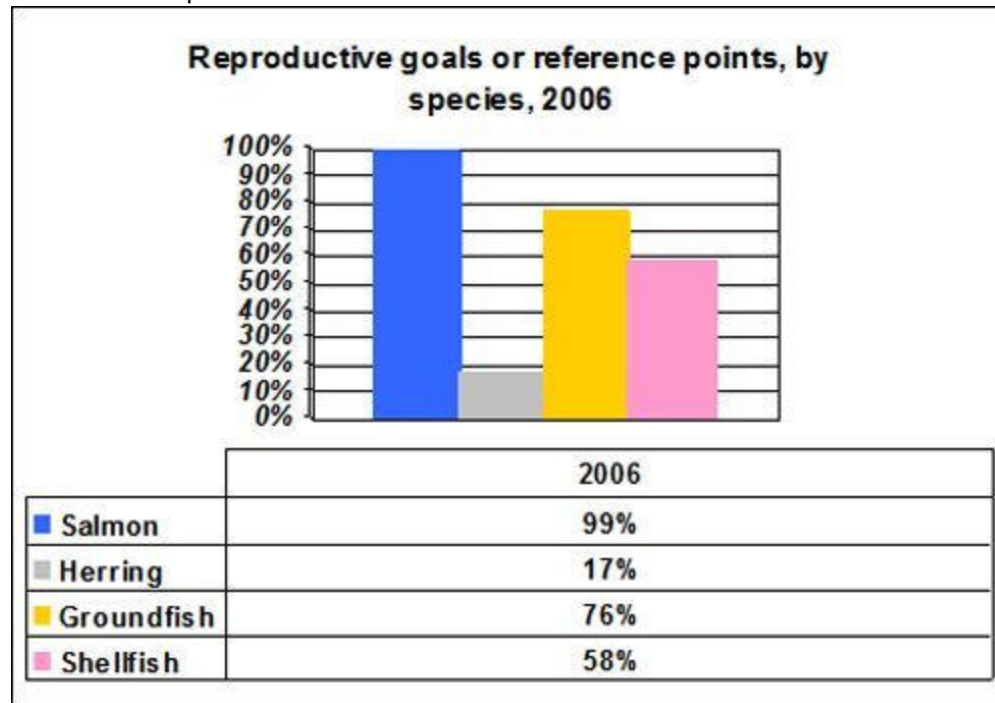
Analysis of results and challenges: Nationally, the number of adult (>16 year old) wildlife watchers increased in number by 8% from 2001 to 2006 (See <http://federalaid.fws.gov/surveys/surveys.html>). In Alaska, the trend was similar. The number of wildlife-watchers increased 14.5% from 2001 to 2006, but is still slightly below the level in 1996.

Existing Department data suggests that the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation may have significantly underestimated participation in hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching in Alaska in 2006. Discussions are ongoing with the USFWS over the 2006 estimates at this time and the wildlife viewing participation estimate may be revised in the future.

A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

Target #1: Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.

Measure #1: Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.



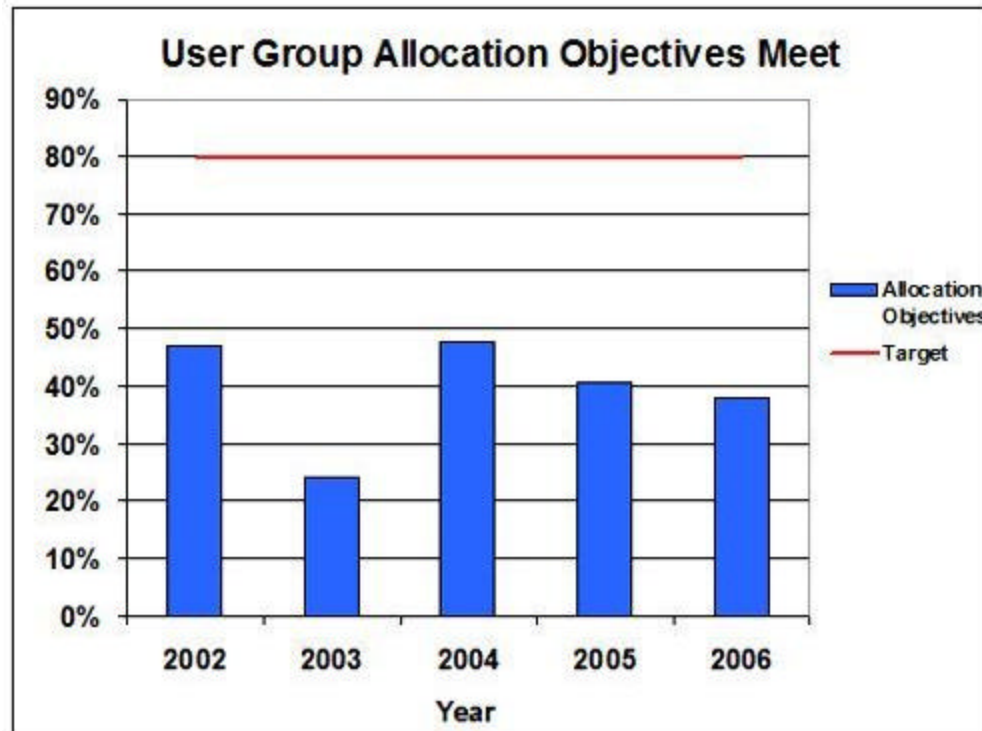
Analysis of results and challenges: The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantitative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continually working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment funds the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.

Target #1: Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.

Measure #1: Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.



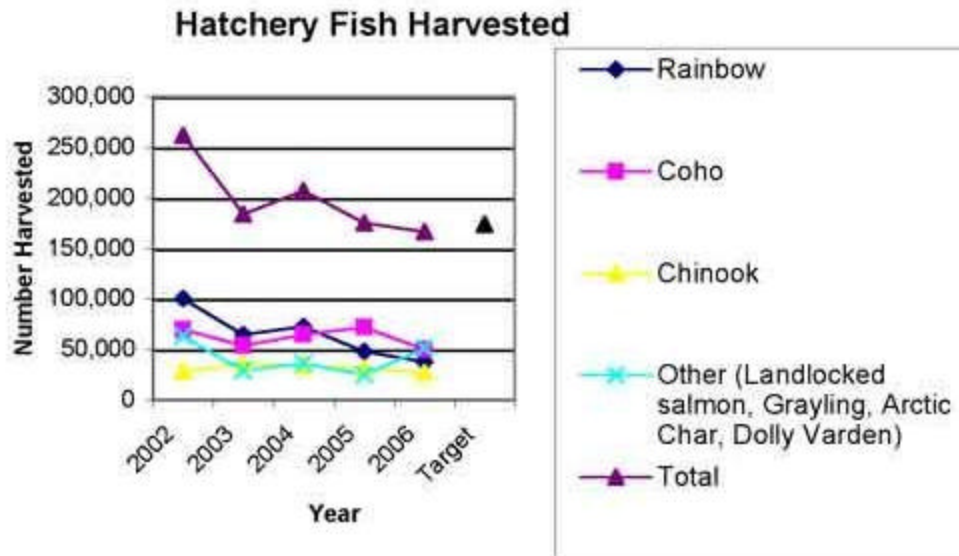
Analysis of results and challenges: In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheries subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.

A3: Strategy - Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.

Target #1: Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

Measure #1: Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.

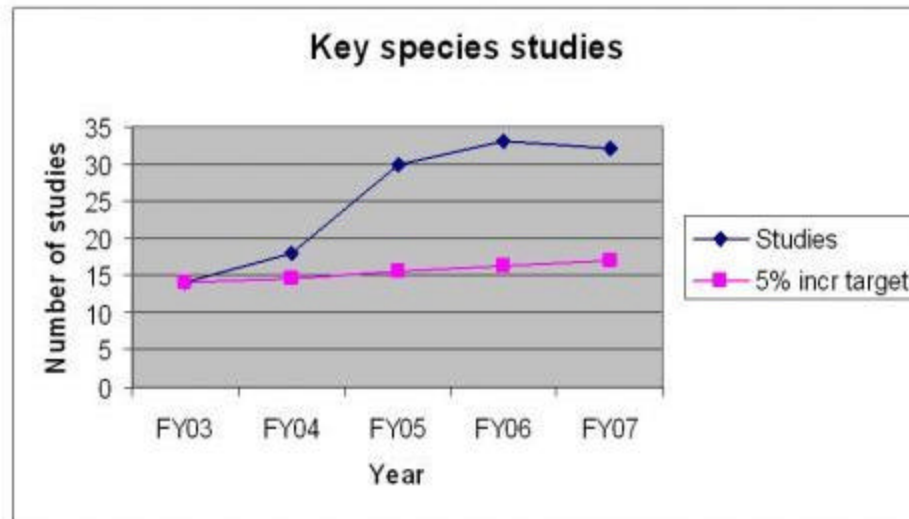


Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Sport Fish has endeavored to maintain hatchery production given aging facilities and the loss of heated water necessary for accelerated growth. Given these challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done well to attain hatchery performance targets in the past few years, but existing conditions are such that reaching the Division's overall target is untenable. This situation will extend for 1-2 years after construction of new facilities are complete.

A4: Strategy - Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.

Target #1: Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

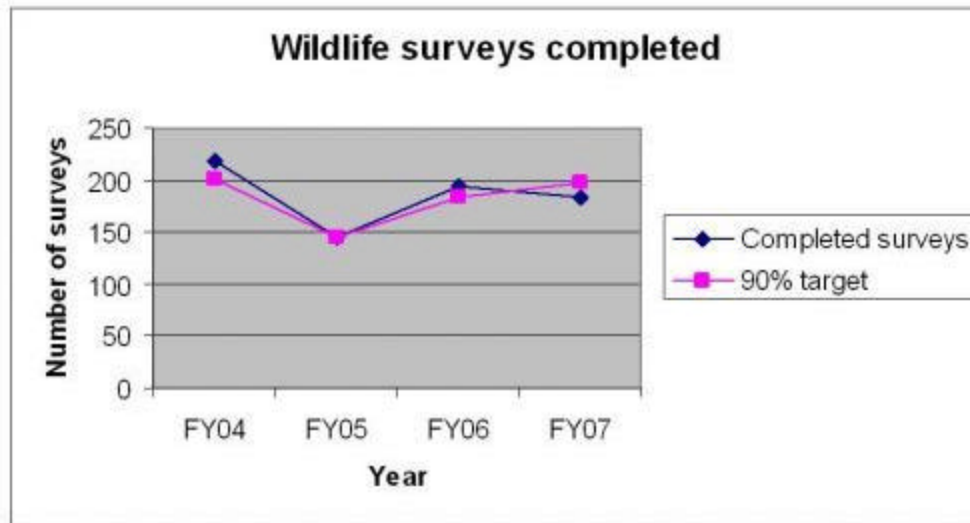
Measure #1: Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: In FY07, 26 key species projects were continued and 6 were initiated for a total of 32. This represents a slight decrease over FY06's 33 projects, partly due to the availability of federal State Wildlife Grant funds. However, several of the projects initiated in FY07 are for surveys of multiple key species. These projects include surveys of raptors on Minto Flats State Game Refuge and in western and northwestern Alaska. Another project initiated in FY07 is surveying many species of landbirds on state managed lands. Thus, the number of FY07 projects indicated is much less than the actual number of key species that are being surveyed.

Target #2: Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

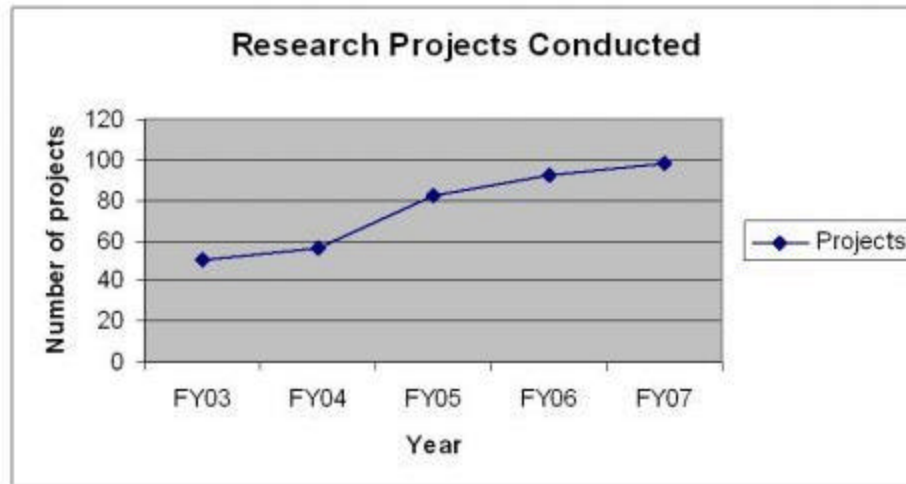
Measure #2: Percentage of planned surveys completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: During FY07, the division completed 84% of planned wildlife surveys (184 of 219) in which weather or aircraft availability was not a factor. Of those not completed, most were due to budget constraints. A number of planned surveys (not included in the 219 count) were not conducted because of survey conditions, such as lack of snow on the ground or adverse weather. Budget constraints also contributed to fewer surveys on lower priority species being planned for the year. Cost increases have exceeded increases in available funds, both for personnel and for aviation fuel, which has increased the costs of charter flights and operating department aircraft.

Target #3: Maintain the number of active research projects at 95% or more of the previous year's totals.

Measure #3: Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.



Analysis of results and challenges: During FY07, 62 big game research projects, 20 marine mammal program research projects, 2 waterfowl/game bird, and 17 nongame research projects were conducted, for a total of 98 division research projects. (20 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) The previous year, FY06, 35 big game, 4 waterfowl, 20 marine mammal, and 14 nongame research projects were conducted (19 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) for a total of 73 division research projects. The number of FY07 projects conducted by the division was substantially more than those conducted the prior year, as a result in funding from federal agencies, special appropriations and other sources.

A5: Strategy - Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.

Target #1: Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.

Measure #1: Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.

| Division of Subsistence Community Survey Projects, 2003-2007 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Year | Southeast | Southcentral | Southwest | Interior | Western | Arctic | Total |
| 2007 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 29 |
| 2006 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 38 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 30 |
| 2004 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 26 |
| 2003 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 34 |
| Totals | 7 | 17 | 36 | 29 | 37 | 31 | 157 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The division conducts field studies and gathers harvest survey information in communities almost entirely with special project funding. The funding is generally obtained through a competitive proposal process to address questions related to customary and traditional uses of specific fisheries and wildlife resources. Systematic regionwide surveys can occur only when relatively larger funding support is available, a rare occurrence in the past 10 years. The data table shows information has been incomplete for several regions over a 5-year period, with improvement in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. The target is to have scientific information collected and analyzed in each region at a consistent level each year; and develop a balance across regions, recognizing geographic differences. The target was achieved in each of the past 5 fiscal years.

Prioritization of Agency Programs

(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

Generally, highest priority programs are constitutionally based; second priority level programs are based in statute; remaining programs are third priority programs. All programs play a key role in the department fulfilling its mission and carrying out core services:

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

Beyond this, consideration is given to availability of state general funds for programs, and funding restrictions on federal, fish and game funds, test fish receipts, and other funding sources the department utilizes.

Department Programs Prioritized Within Each Division

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

- 1) Stock Assessment and Applied Research
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Laboratory Services
- 4) Aquaculture Permitting
- 5) Data Processing
- 6) Education and Information Services

SPORT FISH

- 1) Management
- 2) Stock Assessment
- 3) Habitat Assessment and Permitting
- 4) Hatchery Production
- 5) Access Development and Maintenance
- 6) Planning and Survey
- 7) Education and Information Services
- 8) Enforcement Services

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- 1) Wildlife Population Inventories
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 4) Species-Specific Research to Address Management Problems
- 5) Implementation of Intensive Management Programs Where Necessary
- 6) Education and Information Services

SUBSISTENCE

- 1) Collect Information on Subsistence Harvest
- 2) Conduct Research on Subsistence Harvest and Patterns of Use
- 3) Determination of Customary and Traditional Uses
- 4) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- 1) Management of Department Programs by Commissioner's Office
- 2) Regulatory Process Through Boards and Advisory Committees
- 3) Administrative Services in Support of Department Programs
- 4) Facilities Management

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES LIMITED ENTRY COMMISSION

- 1) Limit Entry into Commercial Fisheries for Resource Conservation and Economic Viability
- 2) Administer Limited Entry Permit and Vessel Licensing System
- 3) Adjudication of Claims Related to Limited Entry Program
- 4) Participation in Board of Fisheries Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage, protect, rehabilitate, enhance, and develop fisheries and aquatic plant resources in the interest of the economy, consistent with the sustained yield principle and subject to allocations through public regulatory processes.

Core Services

- **Stock Assessment and Applied Research:** Maintain ongoing programs for the enumeration, assessment, and understanding of salmon, herring, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.
- **Harvest Management:** Control the harvest of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and personal uses according to plans and regulations.
- **Aquaculture Permitting:** Permit and provide regulatory, technical, and planning services to aquatic farmers and private nonprofit hatchery operators.
- **Information Services and Public Participation:** Develop, maintain and disseminate data, analyses, and published reports.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|--|--|
| <p>A: Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Achieve the amounts necessary for subsistence established by the Board of Fisheries in seventy percent of subsistence fisheries.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.</p> | <p>A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored systems.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of salmon reproductive goals achieved.</p> <p>A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of user group allocation objectives met.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith</p> |

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| | <p>marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.</p> <p>A3: Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that is processed annually.</p> |
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Major Activities to Advance Strategies

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect age, size, and sex data on harvested finfish and shellfish populations. • Operate aging/tag/otolith, genetics, and pathology laboratories. • Collect and analyze genetic markers from finfish and shellfish populations. • Survey and sample marine finfish and shellfish populations. • Calculate annual escapement goals for salmon. • Establish annual harvest objectives for marine species. • Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive and introduced species. • Permit aquatic farms for shellfish and aquatic plants. • Provide biological and technical assistance to existing and prospective aquatic farmers. • Open and close areas for commercial fishing to harvest surpluses. • Collect harvest information from commercial, personal use and subsistence fisheries. • Operate weirs, sonar projects, and counting towers to track salmon escapements. • Conduct aerial surveys during management of salmon and herring fisheries. • Place observers on fishing vessels to sample catches and collect data. • Conduct test fishing operations as part of stock assessment efforts. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical oversight in finfish and shellfish health for hatchery and farm operators. • Prevent or prescribe treatment for disease outbreaks at salmon hatcheries or shellfish farms. • Provide harvest and production data to Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC). • Comment to NPFMC and CFEC on fishery management and biological issues associated with rationalization proposals. • Provide individual fishing history data to boat owners, captains, and federal and state agencies. • Open and close areas and species for subsistence and personal use harvest. • Issue permits for personal use and subsistence fisheries. • Tabulate subsistence and personal use catches. • Provide reports to the Board of Fisheries and other entities on subsistence and personal use fisheries. • Work with the Board of Fisheries and the public to craft management plans and regulations that meet subsistence and personal use needs. • Provide biological and fishery management information to the Board of Fisheries and state fish and game advisory committees. • Submit proposals to the Board of Fisheries. • Comment on both staff and public proposals before the Board of Fisheries. • Provide oral and written biological and fishery |
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Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct life history and habitat utilization research.
- Conduct stock assessment and recruitment modeling.
- Investigate new and improved technologies for determining biological productivity and calculating yields.
- Conduct collaborative research with universities, federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations.
- Expand database of genetic markers to stocks not currently covered.
- Develop models for calculating Maximum Sustained Yield for stocks lacking them.
- Provide training and continuing education for staff from all job classes.
- Conduct life history and other biological research on underutilized fish stocks.
- Respond to industry requests for new fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Work with Board of Fisheries to authorize fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Permit and oversee private non-profit salmon hatchery program.
- Approve salmon and shellfish stocks with acceptable disease histories for mariculture and salmon. aquaculture programs.
- management advice to the Board of Fisheries.
- Draft regulations and management plans based on proposals approved by the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide staff support to the Alaska Board of Fisheries.
- Design and maintain electronic databases for catch and production data.
- License fish processors.
- Design, print, issue, collect, edit, and data enter fish tickets recording harvests.
- Collect, edit and data enter annual buying and production data from seafood processors.
- Provide summary information on harvests and production in electronic and print media.
- Maintain confidentiality of protected data.
- Publish catch and production information on web site.
- Provide internet access to searchable database of division publications.
- Publish news releases on department research and management activities.
- Publish articles on fisheries management and research in magazines and trade journals.
- Provide photos and video footage on the web site and to the media.

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

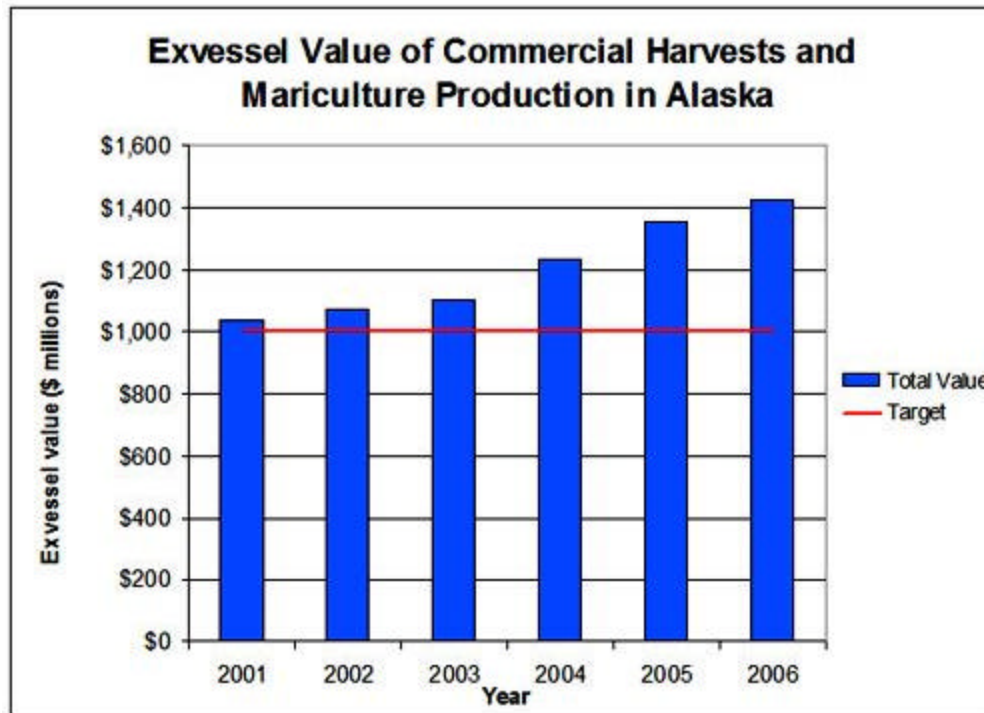
| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$58,974,300 | Personnel: | |
| | Full time | 306 |
| | Part time | 476 |
| | Total | 782 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.

Target #1: Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.

Measure #1: Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2006 commercial salmon harvest was among the top twenty largest commercial salmon harvests ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the fourth consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) region are steadily recovering under the conservative management regime put in place by ADF&G.

Alaska's herring resources remain undertulized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

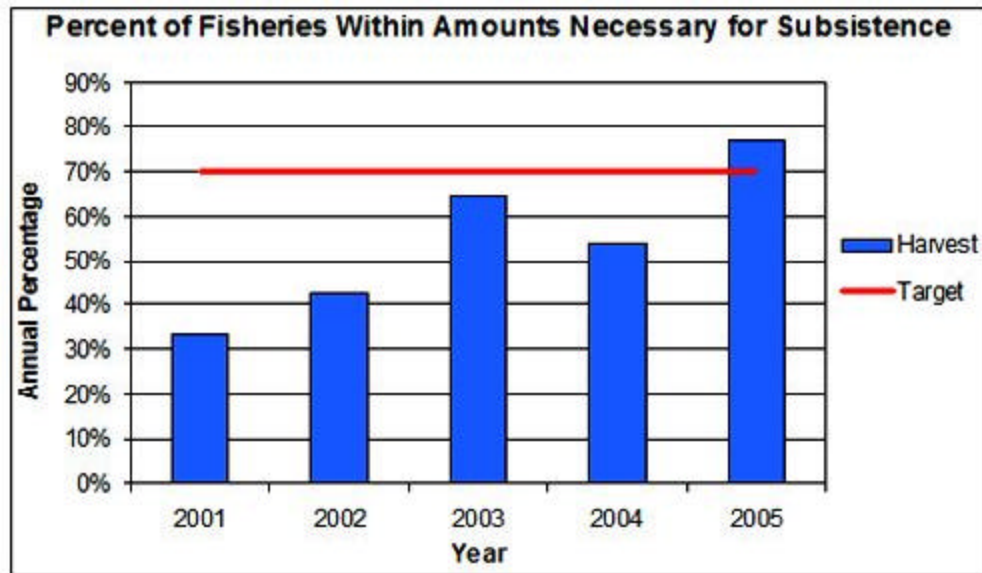
Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of nearly \$80 million in 2006, one of the largest exvessel values in the last 10 years.

Target #2: Achieve the amounts necessary for subsistence established by the Board of Fisheries in seventy

percent of subsistence fisheries.

Measure #2: Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.



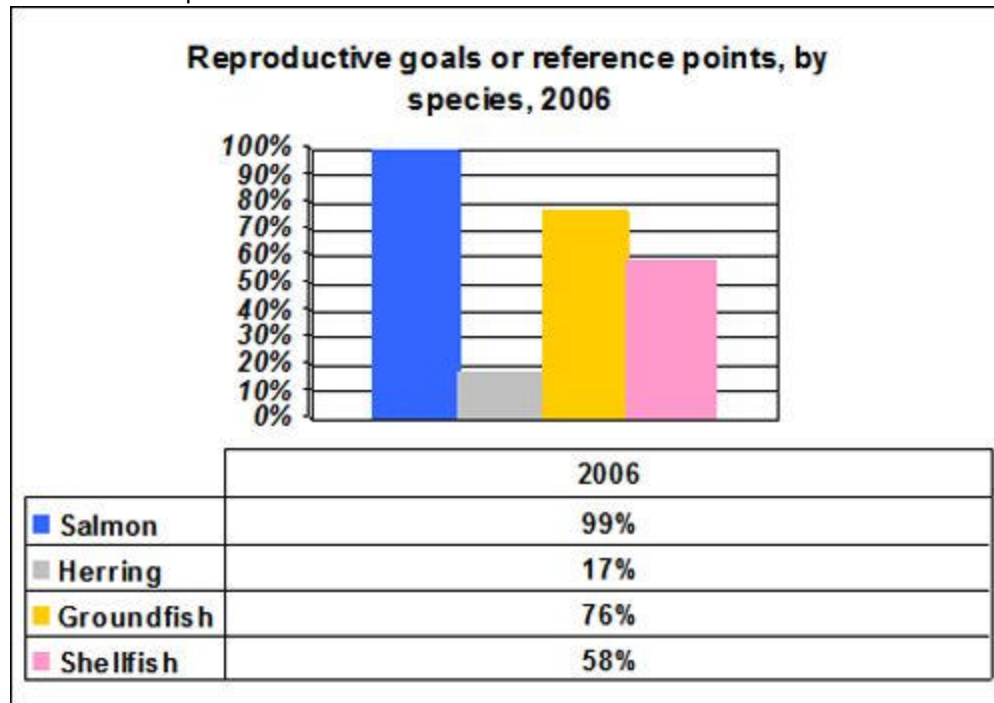
Analysis of results and challenges: Data provided by the Division of Subsistence for the following subsistence fisheries: Yukon and Kuskokwim River salmon, Kuskokwim Bay salmon, Bristol Bay salmon, Kvichak River drainage salmon, Alaska Peninsula salmon, Port Graham-Koyuktoik area salmon, and Sitka Sound subsistence herring. Data for 2006 is not currently available; Division of Subsistence expects 2006 data to be available in the Spring of 2008.

Most of the salmon runs in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region are now providing adequate surpluses for subsistence use. In some cases, limited commercial fisheries are also occurring. Increased costs, especially for gasoline, may be reducing subsistence fishing activities. Decreases in earnings from commercial fisheries in some regions mean subsistence fishermen do not have money for gas, nets, and other equipment needed for subsistence fishing.

A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

Target #1: Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.

Measure #1: Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.



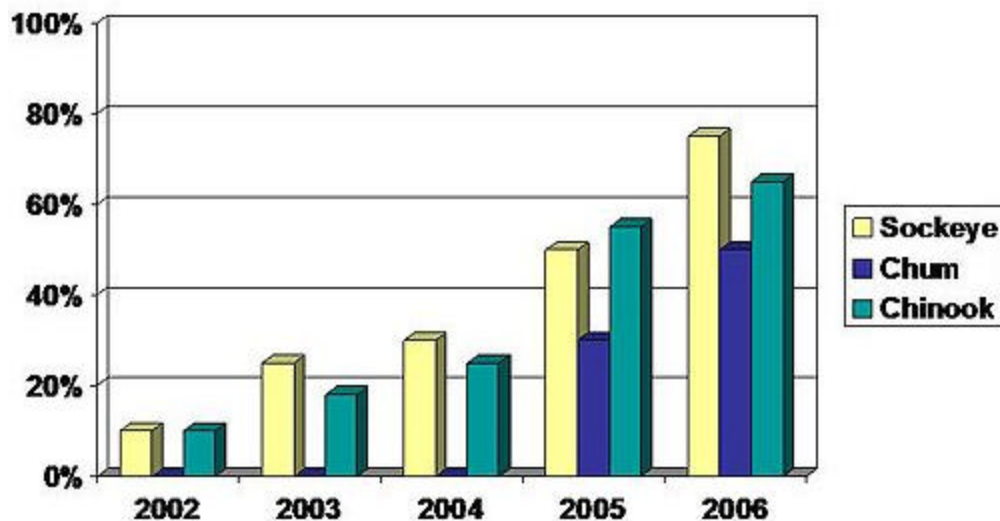
Analysis of results and challenges: The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantitative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continually working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment funds the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

Target #2: Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.

Measure #2: Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.

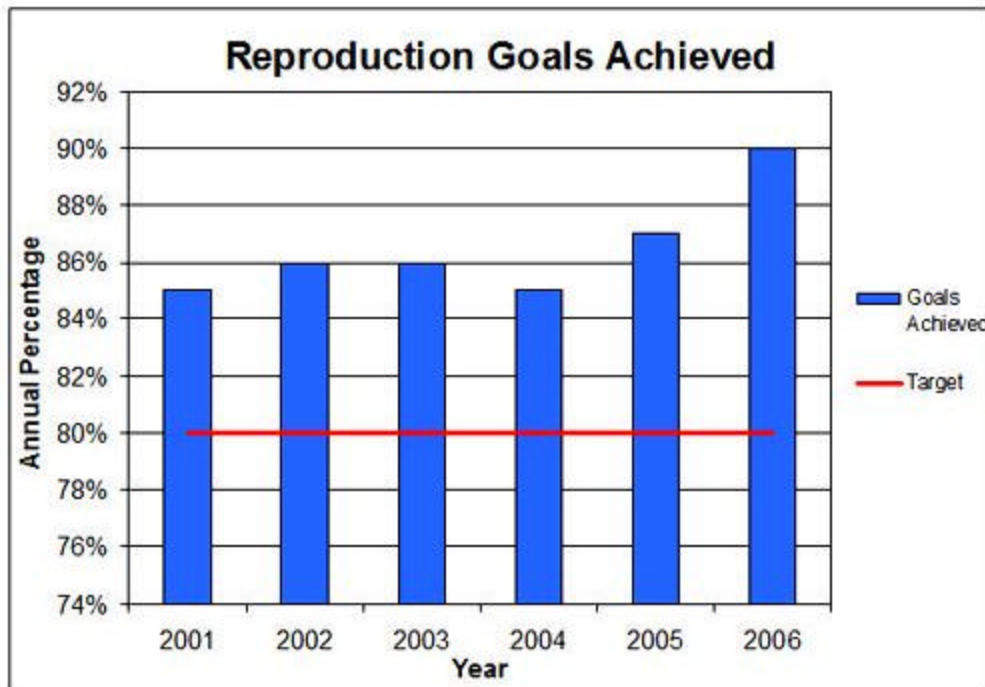
Completion of Genetic Baselines for Alaskan Stocks DNA Markers



Analysis of results and challenges: The division is developing a baseline of genetic markers for salmon stocks harvested in Alaska. Genetic (DNA) technology will enable managers and researchers to determine harvest in mixed stock fisheries by stock of origin. This has wide application in fisheries management and research.

Target #3: Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored systems.

Measure #3: Percent of salmon reproductive goals achieved.



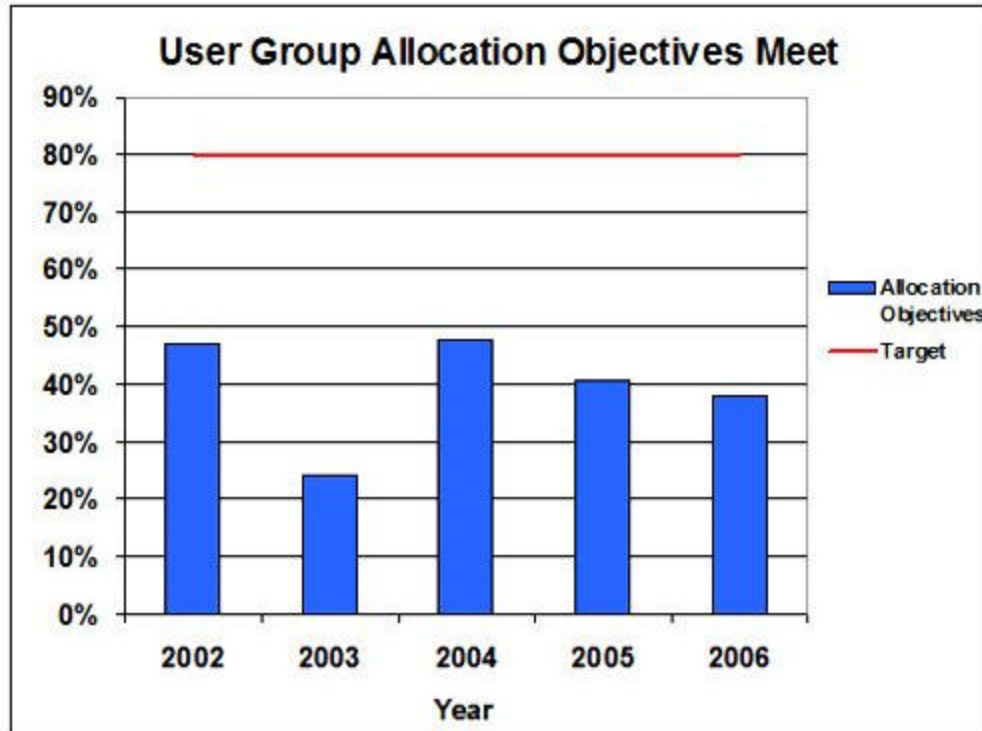
Analysis of results and challenges: Managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use harvests in ways that protect the reproductive potential of fish stocks is the most basic responsibility of the Division of Commercial Fisheries. The division's success in performing this function is the most direct indicator of program success, as well as the best indicator of continued healthy fish stocks. Success in achieving salmon escapement goals is probably the most common measure of success that salmon managers and research staff apply to their own performance.

The division annually deploys and operates numerous weirs, counting towers, and sonar sites to conduct escapement counts. Aerial and foot surveys are also used extensively in the absence of other means of counting escapement.

A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.

Target #1: Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent.

Measure #1: Percent of user group allocation objectives met.



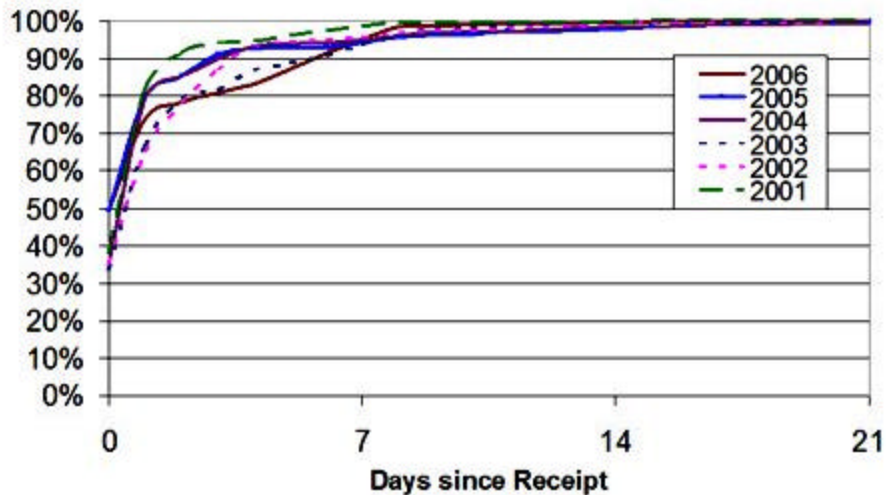
Analysis of results and challenges: In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheries subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.

Target #2: Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.

Measure #2: Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.

**Cumulative Percent of Commercial and Sport
Coded Wire Tag Data Completed at ADFG Tag Lab
by Days after Receipt**

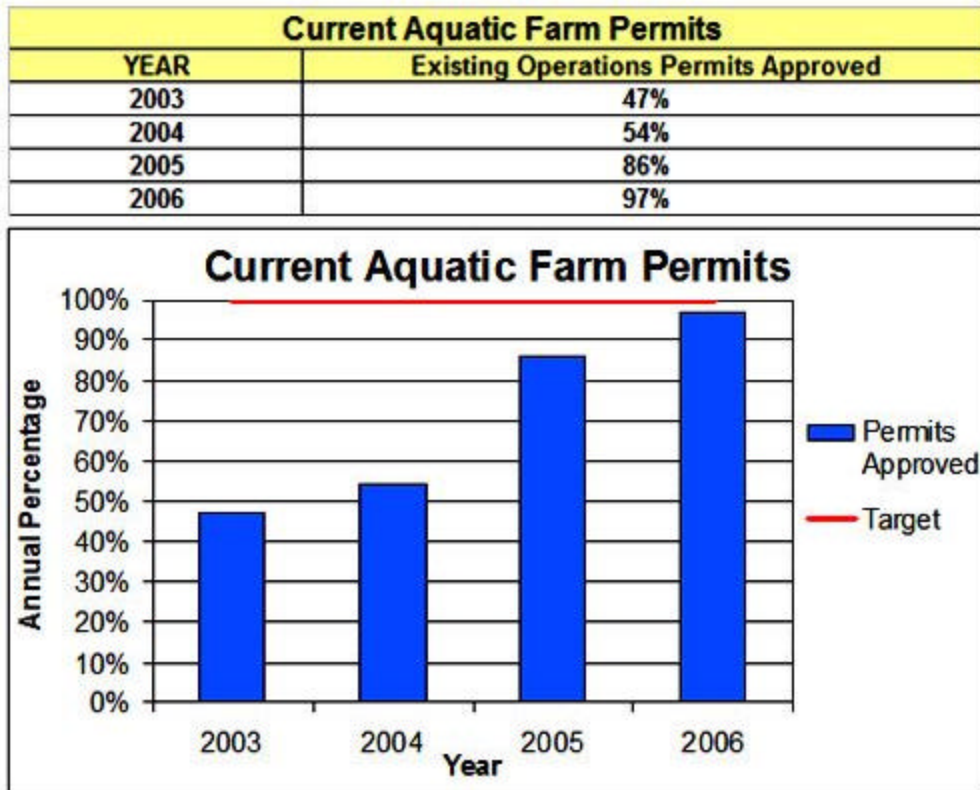


Analysis of results and challenges: Identifying the contribution of hatchery salmon to various salmon fisheries is a very important management requirement. The use of coded wire tags, inserted at the hatchery prior to release, has become a widespread practice. The division maintains a state of the art laboratory to recover and read these tags. The information contained on the tags is then stored in an electronic database and is available for the use of salmon managers, researchers, and hatchery managers. Often this information is needed quickly in order to be used by managers to make decisions on opening and closing fisheries. As the chart shows, the laboratory completes the reading of all tags submitted in two weeks or less.

A3: Strategy - Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.

Target #1: Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.

Measure #1: Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.



Analysis of results and challenges: Three years ago, the division recognized that many of its aquatic farm permits were out of date. An assessment indicated that less than 50 percent of aquatic farms were operating under the terms of current permits. Improving this percentage to 100 percent was established as a priority for the mariculture section. Currently, the percentage of farms operating under current permits stands at 97 percent. The division will continue its work on updating aquatic farm permits to ensure in the near future that all farm permits are current.

Current aquatic farm permits protect the farm operator by providing certainty that their operations will continue without suspension as long as the farmer satisfies the permit conditions that were agreed to upon issuance or renewal of the permit. For the agency, a current permit minimizes the potential for any misunderstanding between the farm operator and the regulatory agency regarding proper operational procedures and requirements.

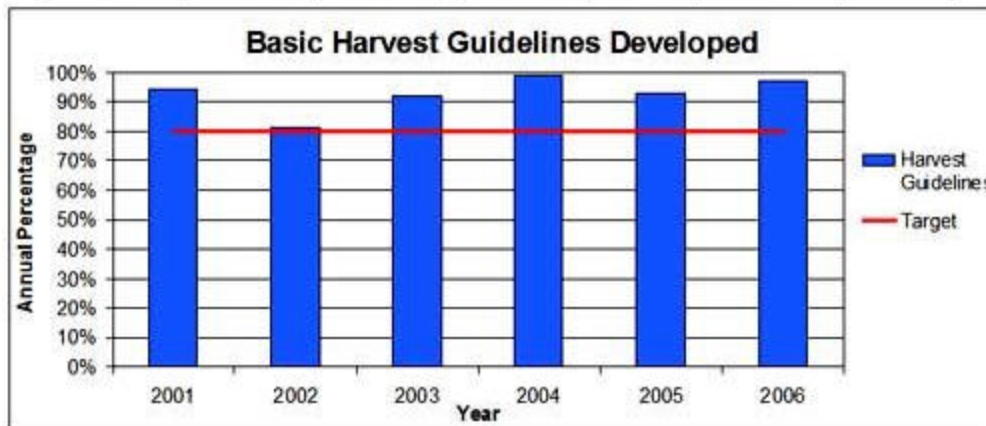
Target #2: Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.

Measure #2: Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

Total annual number of public requests granted for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

| | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Fishery | Requested | Granted | Requested | Granted | Requested | Granted |
| Groundfish | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Shellfish | 14 | 13 | 33 | 28 | 53 | 52 |
| Finfish | | | | | 1 | 1 |

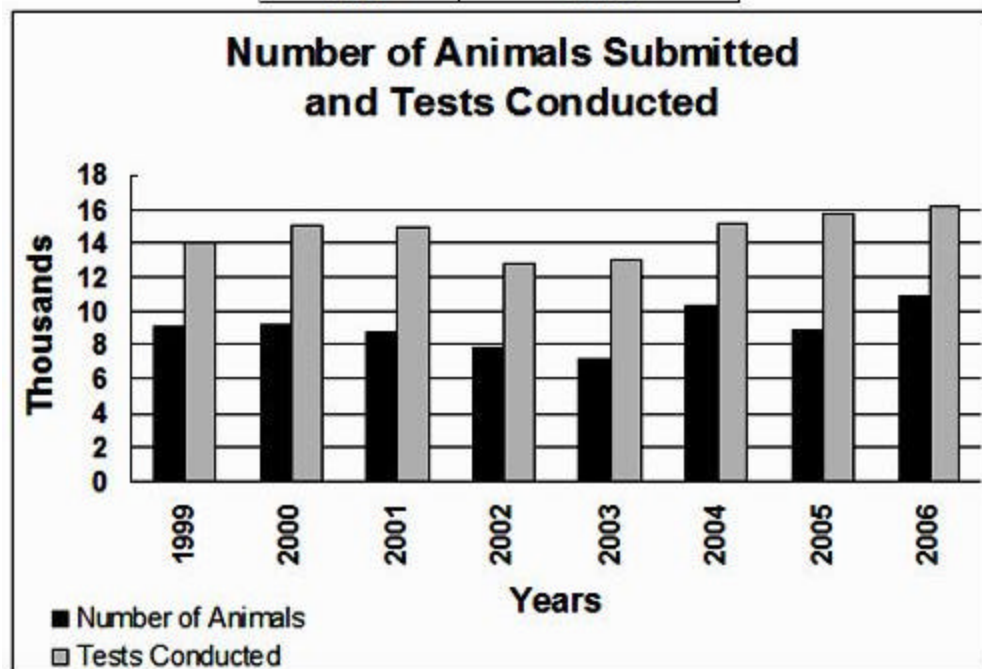
| | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Fishery | Requested | Granted | Requested | Granted | Requested | Granted |
| Groundfish | 14 | 1 | 22 | 20 | 5 | 2 |
| Shellfish | 145 | 143 | 131 | 122 | 130 | 129 |
| Finfish | | | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 |



Target #3: Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.

Measure #3: Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that is processed annually.

| Fish Disease Samples Processed Annually | |
|--|-------------------|
| Year | Annual Percentage |
| 1999 | 100% |
| 2000 | 100% |
| 2001 | 100% |
| 2002 | 100% |
| 2003 | 100% |
| 2004 | 100% |
| 2005 | 100% |
| 2006 | 100% |



Analysis of results and challenges: An important component of the salmon enhancement and aquatic farming programs administered by the division is the prevention or treatment of disease pathogens that occur in conjunction with aquaculture activities. The division's pathology laboratory tests samples of cultured animals to determine what, if any, disease pathogens are present. If any are detected, treatment programs are required of operators to control or eliminate diseases. Disease testing and treatment is critical to successful aquaculture operations as well as to the protection of Alaska's wild fish stocks. The division's pathology laboratory conducts appropriate testing on all samples submitted to it each year.

Sport Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

By law, the mission of the Division of Sport Fish is to protect and improve the state's recreational fisheries resources.

Core Services

Fishery Management: The division develops and implements fishery regulations and management plans in coordination with the Alaska Board of Fisheries and other regulatory boards to manage recreational and personal use fisheries consistent with the sustained yield principle.

Fishery Stock Assessment: The division regularly assesses fish populations that are the basis of our state's recreational and personal use fisheries to assure sustained yield from these fishery resources.

Hatchery Production: The division maintains or supports hatcheries producing chinook/coho salmon, rainbow trout, char and grayling to supplement recreational fishing opportunities.

Access Development, Maintenance and Defense: The division builds, buys, leases, and maintains physical access and defends legal access to fisheries and hunts for the benefit of Alaska's recreational and personal use anglers, hunters and boaters.

Habitat: The division conducts habitat assessment and restoration, permitting and management of legislatively designated Special Areas, oil spill response, and review of resource development projects.

Information and Education: The division conducts outreach to inform and educate the public regarding sport fishing opportunities, regulations, and the life histories of fishes and their habitat needs.

Enforcement: The division assists in enforcement of state laws and regulations to assure orderly and legal recreational and personal use fisheries.

Planning and Survey: The division monitors the preferences of anglers regarding the management of Alaska's recreational and personal use fisheries through strategic planning and surveys of public opinion.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|--|--|
| <p>A: Sustained recreational fishing opportunities while optimizing social and economic benefits from these opportunities.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> A positive trend in trip related expenditures as measured by the National Survey of Hunting and Fishing.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Trend in the line graphing trip related expenditures.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase to at least 75% the number of anglers that are satisfied with the variety of recreational fisheries experiences available.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of anglers satisfied with the variety</p> | <p>A1: Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.</p> <p>A2: Conserve, manage and enhance habitat to sustain fish and wildlife resources while optimizing social and economic benefit.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of state-owned roadway mileage will have a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of state-owned roadway mileage that has had a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.</p> |

of experiences available.

A3: Manage Alaska's special areas in accordance with legislative guidelines.

Target #1: Increase by 1 the number of special management areas that have current management plans.

Measure #1: Change in number of special management areas that have management plans.

A4: Maintain access to public resources.

Target #1: Complete an average of 3 boating access projects per year over 5 years.

Measure #1: Average number of boating access projects completed in a five year period.

Target #2: One hundred percent of legal access related documents received are reviewed within specified time frames (ANCSA conveyances, native allotment conveyances, municipal conveyances, subdivision plats, section line easements).

Measure #2: Percent of access related documents received that are reviewed within specified timeframes.

A5: Educate and inform Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and their uses for future generations.

Target #1: One hundred percent of the division's educational programming objectives will be to educate Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

Measure #1: % of division's educational programming that include the education of Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations as the primary object.

Target #2: Seventy five percent of participants can meet the specified objectives of the educational program in which they participate.

Measure #2: % of participants in the Division of Sport Fisheries education programs that have awareness and knowledge of recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Develop measurable and achievable management objectives based on sustained yield principles that are consistent with Alaska's Constitution.
- Obtain and report information on the development, achievement, and evaluation of management
- Provide regulators with social and economic assessments of management options under consideration.
- Develop/review criteria to evaluate the compatibility of public access to fisheries with the aquatic, riparian,

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop enforceable regulations and emergency orders to achieve management objectives utilizing all available information. • Manage fish aquaculture to preserve sustained yield from wild stocks. • Manage populations of aquatic nuisance species to preserve sustained yield from wild stocks. • Develop a range of fishing opportunities, recognizing variation among anglers relative to income, age, experience, ability and opportunities they seek. • Publicize fishing opportunities. • Enhance fisheries to meet demand, consistent with existing department policies. • Support regular communications (phone contacts, meetings, etc.) with stakeholders to discuss management and research activities. | <p>and upland habitats they affect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and/or develop policies and regulations, and provide advice on laws to ensure responsible land and water development. • Develop and/or review criteria on the quantity and quality of water needed to sustain fish, wildlife and vegetation. • Develop and implement research programs to assess the relationships between fish production and associated habitats. • Evaluate constraints on fishing participation and develop approaches for addressing management related constraints. • Foster a work environment where decision-making skills are developed and recognized and authorities are clearly defined. • Assert Alaska's sovereignty to manage the state's fishery resources. |
|--|---|

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$48,365,000

Personnel:

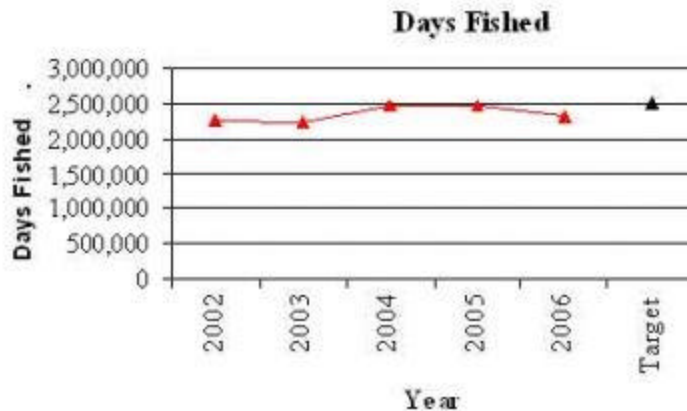
| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Full time | 251 |
| Part time | 207 |
| Total | 458 |

Performance Measure Detail

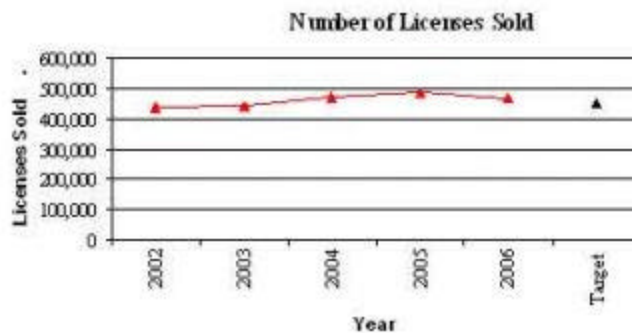
A: Result - Sustained recreational fishing opportunities while optimizing social and economic benefits from these opportunities.

Target #1: Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.

Measure #1: Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.



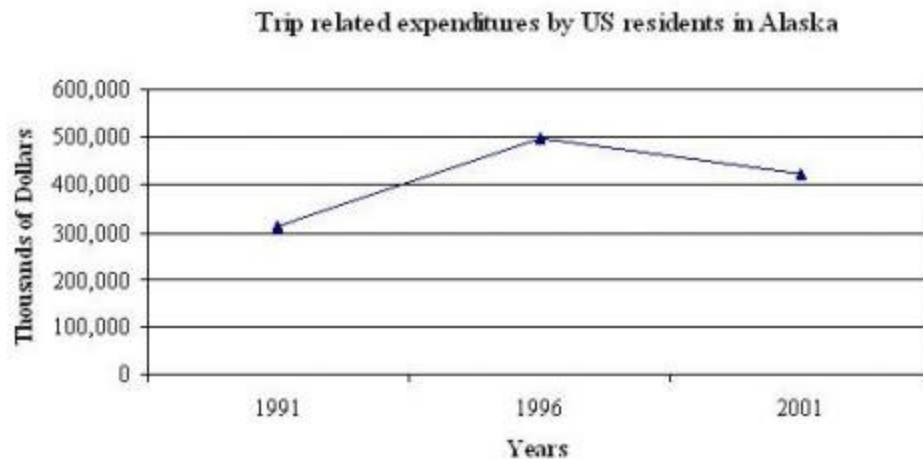
Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey the 2006 data is the most recent available.



Analysis of results and challenges: In 2006, 464,000 anglers purchased fishing licenses, which is a slight decline from 2005. Licensed and unlicensed anglers spent an estimated 2,298,000 days fishing, which is also a slight decrease from 2005. The declines are likely a result of a surcharge added to licenses to pay for hatchery upgrades enacted in 2006. Early indications for 2007 suggest that both licenses sold and days fished are increasing at former rates and that both targets will again be met.

Target #2: A positive trend in trip related expenditures as measured by the National Survey of Hunting and Fishing.

Measure #2: Trend in the line graphing trip related expenditures.

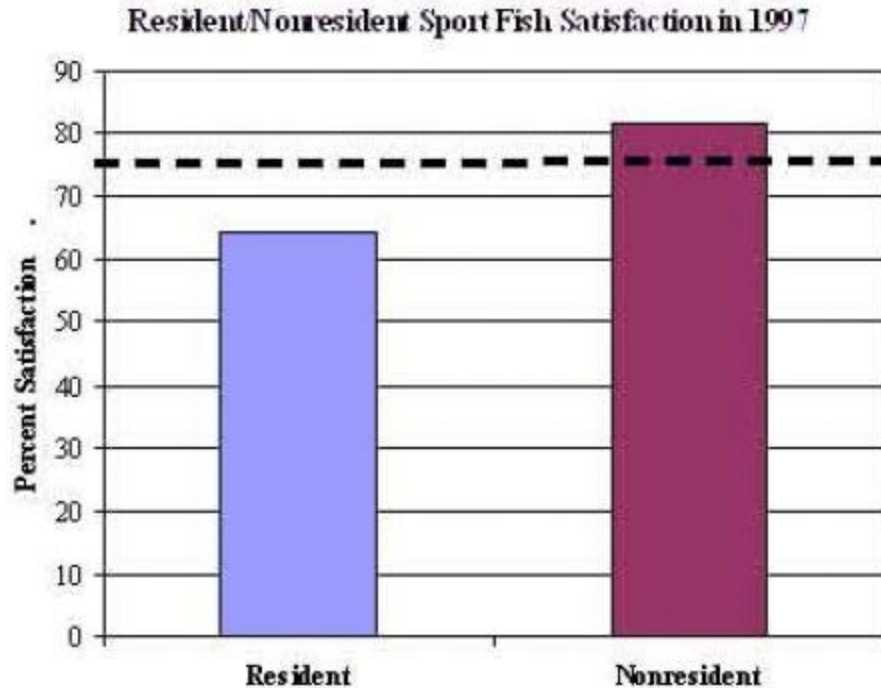


Note: The source survey for this measure is conducted every 5 years and will be conducted again in 2006

Analysis of results and challenges: The Alaska-specific report from the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation which would contain the 2006 estimated expenditures in Alaska by activity has not been released by USFWS because existing ADF&G data suggests that the 2006 National Survey may have significantly underestimated participation in hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching in Alaska which would affect total expenditure estimates. Discussions are ongoing with the USFWS at this time and we expect the 2006 estimate to be available sometime in early 2008. Additionally, the legislature provided the Division of Sport Fish with funding to complete a study of the impact of Sport Fishing to Alaska's economy which will provide greater resolution than that which is currently available. The results of the Sport Fish Division study will be available late in 2008.

Target #3: Increase to at least 75% the number of anglers that are satisfied with the variety of recreational fisheries experiences available.

Measure #3: Percent of anglers satisfied with the variety of experiences available.



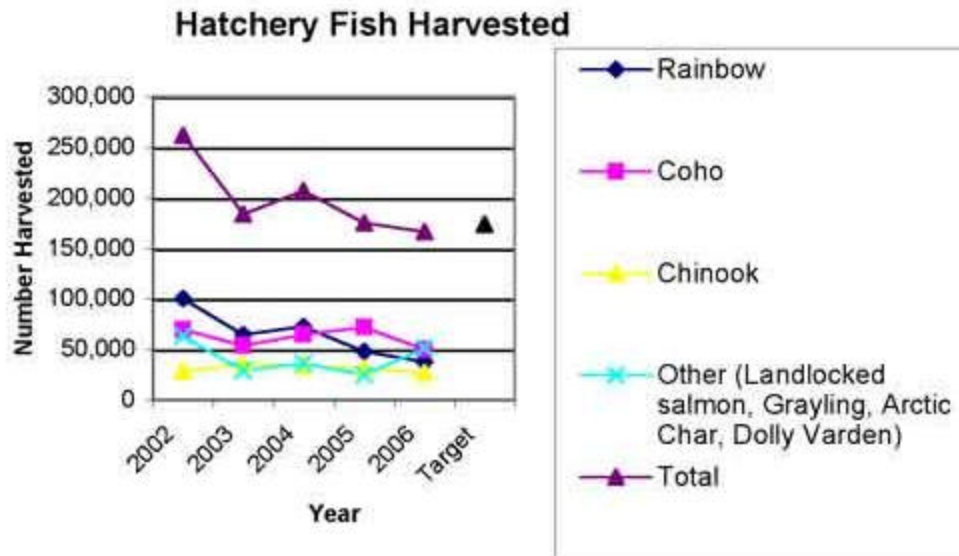
Note: The source survey for this measure was conducted in 1997. The Division of Sport Fish anticipates repeating this survey in fiscal year 2007 or 2008.

Analysis of results and challenges: Additional surveys over time will be necessary to further assess progress towards this target. The Division of Sport Fish expects to repeat this angler survey in FY 08 to again assess satisfaction and to establish a trend.

A1: Strategy - Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.

Target #1: Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

Measure #1: Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Sport Fish has endeavored to maintain hatchery production given aging facilities and the loss of heated water necessary for accelerated growth. Given these challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done well to attain hatchery performance targets in the past few years, but existing conditions are such that reaching the Division's overall target is untenable. This situation will extend for 1-2 years after construction of new facilities are complete.

A2: Strategy - Conserve, manage and enhance habitat to sustain fish and wildlife resources while optimizing social and economic benefit.

Target #1: 100% of state-owned roadway mileage will have a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.

Measure #1: Percentage of state-owned roadway mileage that has had a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.

Analysis of results and challenges: Presently, department staff has completed fish passage assessments for nearly 48% of state-owned roads since 2000. Once both phases I and II of the Central Interior Fish Passage Inventory are completed in fall 2007, approximately 70% of state-owned road miles will have been assessed. Of the remaining road miles, approximately 10% are in southeast Alaska with the remainder being inaccessible remote connector roads (e.g., Ruby-Poorman Road, King Salmon Road, Red Dog Mine Road, Aleknagik Lake Road (Dillingham)) and small local community roads across the state. Fish passage inventories for these remaining roads throughout interior Alaska that are not connected to the existing road system will require local access by air, present logistical issues, and are comparatively expensive. Additionally, ADOT&PF has indicated an interest in hiring consultants based in southeast Alaska to complete that portion of the road system.

A3: Strategy - Manage Alaska's special areas in accordance with legislative guidelines.

Target #1: Increase by 1 the number of special management areas that have current management plans.

Measure #1: Change in number of special management areas that have management plans.

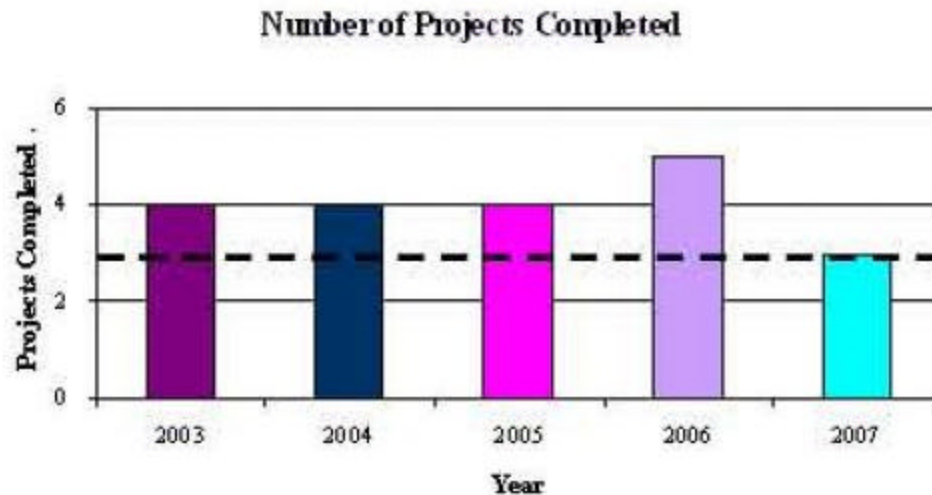
Analysis of results and challenges: Analysis: ADF&G manages 32 special areas (12 refuges, 3 sanctuaries, and 17 critical habitat areas). The department has completed management plans for 14 areas;

another area is managed via a DNR State Park plan; and one additional area is managed with an Interim Management Plan. The number of management plans has not increased in the past six years (2002 - 2007), although a revision of one plan was completed in 2002 and the State Park management plan was revised in 2002. 16 special areas have no management plan. The department expects to complete creation of one new plan (Izembek State Game Refuge) and revision of an existing plan for two areas (McNeil River State Game Refuge and McNeil River State Game Sanctuary) during FY 08. The department further anticipates work will begin on one plan for the 5 Bristol Bay critical habitat areas in (Egegik, Pilot Point, Cinder River, Port Heiden, and Port Moller) in FY 08.

A4: Strategy - Maintain access to public resources.

Target #1: Complete an average of 3 boating access projects per year over 5 years.

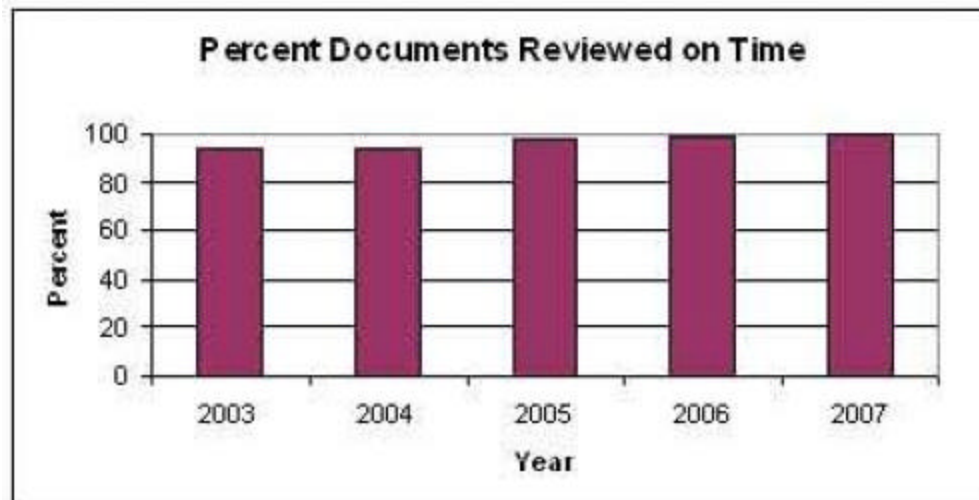
Measure #1: Average number of boating access projects completed in a five year period.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Division has been meeting its target of completing an average of three boating access projects annually. Several projects are approaching completion and will be reported in coming years.

Target #2: One hundred percent of legal access related documents received are reviewed within specified time frames (ANCSA conveyances, native allotment conveyances, municipal conveyances, subdivision plats, section line easements).

Measure #2: Percent of access related documents received that are reviewed within specified timeframes.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Division of Sport Fish reviewed nearly 100 percent of documents within specified timeframes this past year.

A5: Strategy - Educate and inform Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and their uses for future generations.

Target #1: One hundred percent of the division's educational programming objectives will be to educate Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

Measure #1: % of division's educational programming that include the education of Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations as the primary object.

Analysis of results and challenges: This target and measure were established in early-2007, with a commitment to report progress in 2007 or 2008. In 2007, the Sport Fish Division's "Information and Education Advisory Team" began laying the foundation for measuring this target in 2008 by preparing a comprehensive inventory of the division's educational programming and their respective objectives. The team is now assessing each program's objective to determine whether they meet this established target and will report the results of that assessment in 2008.

Target #2: Seventy five percent of participants can meet the specified objectives of the educational program in which they participate.

Measure #2: % of participants in the Division of Sport Fisheries education programs that have awareness and knowledge of recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

Analysis of results and challenges: This target and measure were established in early-2007, with a commitment to report progress in 2007 or 2008. In 2007, the Sport Fish Division hired an independent contractor to design measurement instruments that are: 1) useful in a variety of division-sponsored educational programs and settings throughout the State; 2) sensitive to the educational level and cultural norms of program participants and; 3) relevant to both OMB and internal division targets and measures. The development of these assessment procedures and tools to measure program outcomes are scheduled for completion by November, 2007 at which time they will be applied to the division's educational programs. The results of that application will be reported in 2008.

Wildlife Conservation Results Delivery Unit

Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Wildlife Conservation is to conserve and enhance Alaska's wildlife and habitats and provide for a wide range of public uses and benefits.

Core Services

The Division of Wildlife Conservation is responsible for the management of Alaska's wildlife resources. The primary goals of the division are to: (1) protect, maintain, and enhance the wildlife resources of Alaska; and (2) provide for their greatest use by the people, consistent with the sustained yield principle, for the well being of the people and the economy of the state.

- **Wildlife Management and Research:** Wildlife management involves a wide variety of biological and administrative activities. Management biologists, primarily working out of area offices, collect information on wildlife population sizes, trends, productivity, and levels of mortality from hunting and natural causes. The division's research program focuses on collecting data on primary species with direct management application.

- **Species Survey and Inventory:** Field work within the 26 Game Management Units (GMU) to assess species populations, administer hunts, monitor harvest levels, and prepare study data for the regulatory process. Management biologists concentrate efforts toward big game and furbearer species. Biological staff also specialize on migratory bird and waterfowl issues in cooperation with federal agencies. Specific species are noted below:

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| • Big Game | moose deer bison | caribou sheep musk ox | black bear mtn goat | brown bear elk |
| • Furbearers: | wolf marten | wolverine beaver | fox | lynx |
| • Waterfowl | ducks | geese | cranes | |
| • Small Game | ptarmigan | grouse | hares | |

- **Research:** Multi-year field studies including data collection and analysis related to game, marine mammals, and waterfowl species.
- **Public and Hunter Information Services:** Among other things, management biologists serve as a point of contact with the public on wildlife management issues, assess public interests and needs, sell hunting and trapping licenses, issue harvest tags and permits, make public presentations, and deal with nuisance and injured wildlife. Division personnel are located in the following Alaskan communities, depicted in this table through the regional locations used by the Division:

| <u>Southeast:</u> <u>Region I</u> | <u>Southcentral:</u> <u>Region II</u> | <u>Interior:</u> <u>Region III</u> | <u>Western:</u> <u>Region V</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Douglas | Anchorage | Fairbanks | Nome |
| Petersburg | Palmer | Delta Junction | Barrow |
| Sitka | Glennallen | Tok | Kotzebue |
| Ketchikan | Soldotna | McGrath | Bethel |
| Craig (new in 08) | Homer | Galena | |
| | Cordova | Ft. Yukon | |
| | Dillingham | | |
| | Kodiak | | |
| | King Salmon | | |

- **Hunter Education:** This effort includes providing education and information to hunters in an effort to increase hunter safety and knowledge, and decrease the wounding loss of game. A formal system of hunter education classes qualifies successful students to hunt in areas where hunter education certification is required. Specialized hunter education courses and clinics are arranged for archery and muzzle-loading firearms. Participants in these courses become eligible to participate in hunts restricted to these types of equipment. The program constantly recruits volunteers who serve as instructors in many parts of the state.
- **Regulatory Process:** The division's role is to provide the Board of Game with biological information, offer suggested regulatory changes based on available information and data, and provide testimony, analyses, and recommendations on proposed changes offered by individuals and organizations. During FY09, Board of Game meetings are planned for the Southeast region for fall, 2008 (Game Management Units 1-5), and Southcentral for spring, 2009 (Game Management Units 6-11, 13-17).
- **Information Management:** The division manages a central repository for big game and furbearer harvest information. This service administers and conducts the lottery for all Drawing Permit hunts and administers the Tier II Subsistence Permit hunt scoring and allocation system. Data processing support for division services also includes GIS-based data analysis and digital mapping within Game Management Units.
- **State Wildlife Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas, and Sanctuaries:** The division provides on the ground management in 32 state wildlife refuges, critical habitat areas, and wildlife sanctuaries for the protection of fish and wildlife, their habitats, and public use.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|--|---|
| <p>A: Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Achieve population targets for at least 75% of big game populations for which the Board of Game (BOG) has set targets (i.e., objectives). <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of BOG population targets attained.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Develop and implement recovery strategies for 75% of those "species of concern" under primary division management. <u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of species for which recovery strategies are being implemented.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> No increase in the number of species under state management designated as threatened or endangered in Alaska from the 2003 level. <u>Measure #3:</u> Number of new threatened or endangered species designations.</p> | <p>A1: Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft). <u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of planned surveys completed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Maintain the number of active research projects at 95% or more of the previous year's totals. <u>Measure #3:</u> Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.</p> <p>A2: Provide biological information and recommendations to the Board of Game and state advisory committees as well as to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and federal regional councils.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Actively participate in 100% of Board of Game and Federal Subsistence Board meetings, 75% of state advisory committee meetings, and 50% of federal regional council meetings that affect state management.</p> |

| | |
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| | <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of meetings at which staff present information and offer recommendations.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Achieve a 75% adoption rate for regulatory proposals submitted to the Board of Game by the division.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of recommendations adopted.</p> <p>A3: Maintain wildlife habitat on state lands capable of sustaining robust, well-distributed populations of wildlife.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the percentage of management plans for state critical habitat areas, game refuges and game sanctuaries.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of areas with existing plans or plans in process of development.</p> <p>A4: Increase low or declining ungulate populations identified under the intensive management law in areas impacted by predators to provide for increased human harvest.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase ungulate populations by an average of 2% annually in areas where intensive management programs are being implemented.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in ungulate survival.</p> <p>A5: Maintain and enhance opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of licenses sold compared with the 3-year running average.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase by 1% the 2001 level of adult participation in wildlife viewing.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % increase in the number of adult viewers identified in the 5-year U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey.</p> <p>A6: Provide opportunities for Alaskans to gain knowledge of and appreciation for Alaska's wildlife, its management, and ways to safely and ethically interact with wildlife.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase annually the number of opportunities for Alaskans to learn about wildlife and wildlife management.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Change in the number of forums and lectures offered. Change in the number of brochures, newspaper articles, radio/TV programs, web pages, and other publications produced.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase by 5% the number of workshops offered to teachers in wildlife curricula.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of</p> |
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| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>workshops offered to teachers on use of the Alaska Wildlife Curriculum and Project Wild.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase by 5% the number of hunter education clinics offered.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percentage change in the number of hunter education clinics offered.</p> |
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Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct population and trend count surveys on wildlife populations.
- Conduct Game Management Unit area and/or species-specific research.
- Conduct harvest surveys on wildlife populations.
- Review proposals from the public pertaining to wildlife in regards to the regulatory process.
- Collect, analyze, and provide information regarding wildlife to regulatory bodies.
- Develop and present recommendations to the Board of Game.
- Participate in regulatory sessions with the Board of Game.
- Devise management strategies and plans regarding wildlife habitat.
- Conduct field assessments regarding wildlife habitat.
- Assign staff to heavily used areas to protect resources and/or public safety.
- Participate in interdisciplinary permit review teams regarding wildlife habitat.
- Offer biological expertise regarding wildlife habitat.
- Conduct prescribed burns to enhance wildlife habitat.
- Carry out habitat scarification/crushing.
- Build and install nesting structures.
- Conduct recruitment and survival surveys on ungulate populations.
- Work with the Administration and Legislature to adopt an improved compensation package for biologists comparable to that for federal biologists.
- Develop and enhance marketing strategies for the sale of hunting licenses.
- Conduct hunter / trapper / viewer clinics for the general public.
- Enhance web-based information systems and other publications regarding wildlife resources and opportunities.
- Use the media to promote opportunities for wildlife related activities.
- Sponsor lecture series and other educational forums for the public.
- Development of brochures, news articles and other publications.
- Conduct teacher trainings on the use of outdoor and wildlife curricula.
- Sponsor outdoor skill clinics.

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

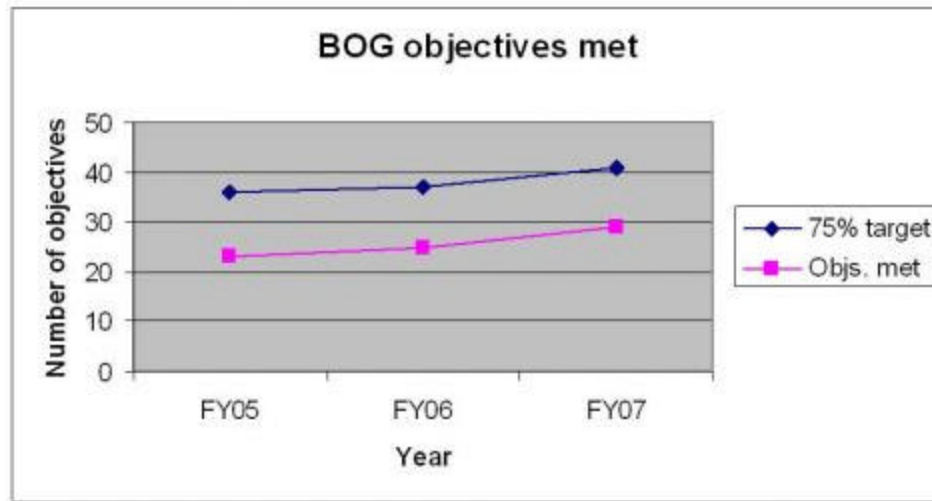
| | | |
|--|-------------------|------------|
| FY2009 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$36,376,300 | Personnel: | |
| | Full time | 175 |
| | Part time | 55 |
| | Total | 230 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.

Target #1: Achieve population targets for at least 75% of big game populations for which the Board of Game (BOG) has set targets (i.e., objectives).

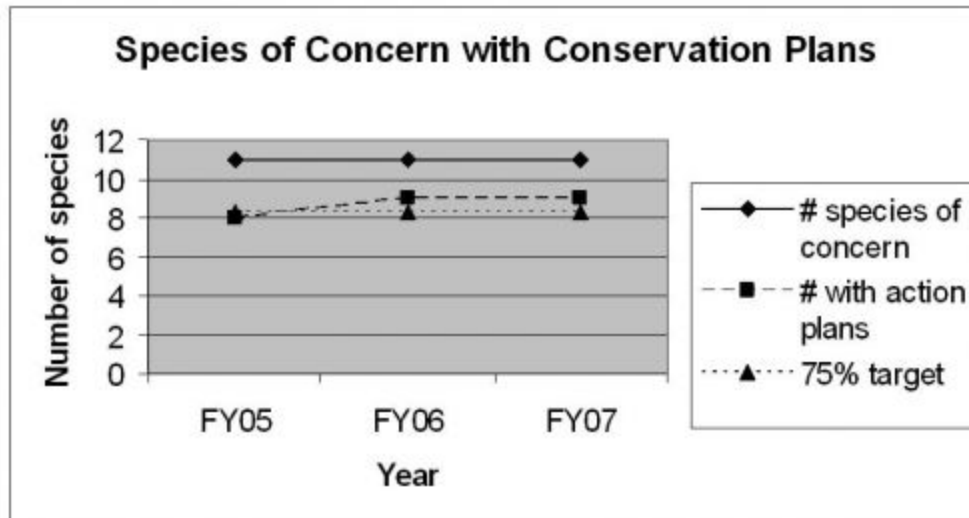
Measure #1: Percentage of BOG population targets attained.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Board of Game (BOG) has set population objectives for selected ungulate populations that it has determined are important for providing high levels of harvest for human consumptive use. To meet BOG management objectives, sufficient animals must exist in a game management unit in order to meet the highest levels of hunter demand. For FY07, 29 of the population objectives set for deer, caribou and moose were met; out of a total of 54 objectives set by the BOG. Four more game management units (GMU) met management objectives in FY07 than in FY06. The division's target is 75% of the number of GMU objectives. Some big game surveys were not conducted due to poor weather conditions or a lack of funding. Some of the population objectives may not be possible to meet given the habitat capacity that can be achieved in some areas. Population objectives for those areas should be reviewed by the BOG and possibly revised.

Target #2: Develop and implement recovery strategies for 75% of those "species of concern" under primary division management.

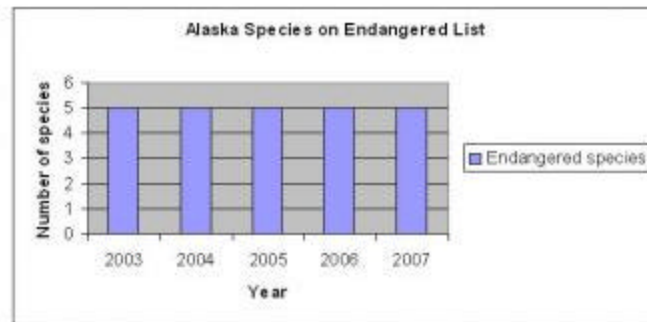
Measure #2: Percentage of species for which recovery strategies are being implemented.



Analysis of results and challenges: There are 11 wildlife species of special concern under primary or shared division management. Conservation action plans are in place for 10 (91%) of these species, including blackpoll warbler, Townsend's warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, Steller's eider, spectacled eider, northern goshawk, Arctic peregrine falcon, American peregrine falcon, Aleutian Canada goose and Kenai brown bear. In 1999 the Pacific Flyway Council adopted a management plan for Aleutian Canada goose (updated in 2006) to resume "normal" management after delisting. A plan has not been prepared for the Gray-cheeked thrush. In the state Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS), completed during FY06, both species are on the nominee list for species of special concern. The State of Alaska Species of Special Concern list was last revised in 1998; therefore, when the list is formally revised Aleutian Canada goose can be removed. Revision of that list is expected to occur within the next year.

Target #3: No increase in the number of species under state management designated as threatened or endangered in Alaska from the 2003 level.

Measure #3: Number of new threatened or endangered species designations.

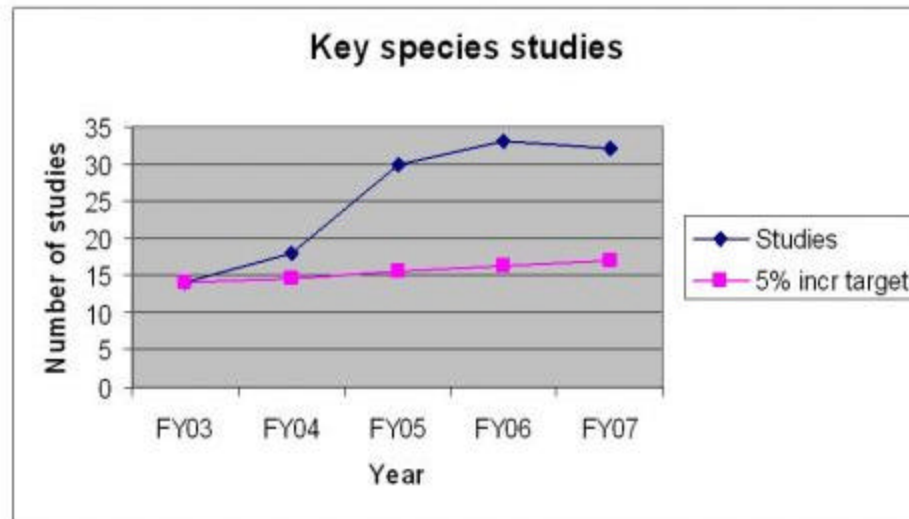


Analysis of results and challenges: The state endangered species list includes the Eskimo curlew, short-tailed albatross, humpback whale, right whale, and blue whale. There has been no change in the state endangered species list since 1993 and no new species were added to federal lists in FY07.

A1: Strategy - Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.

Target #1: Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

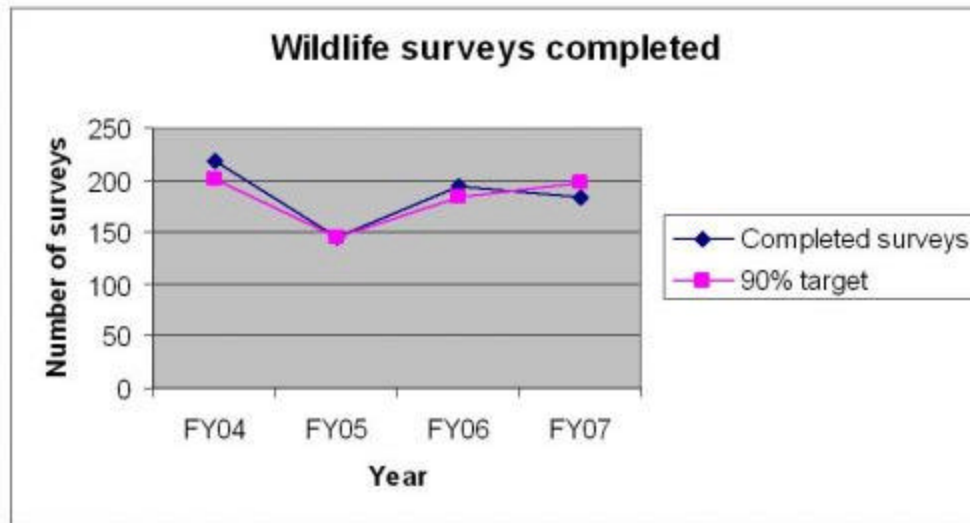
Measure #1: Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: In FY07, 26 key species projects were continued and 6 were initiated for a total of 32. This represents a slight decrease over FY06's 33 projects, partly due to the availability of federal State Wildlife Grant funds. However, several of the projects initiated in FY07 are for surveys of multiple key species. These projects include surveys of raptors on Minto Flats State Game Refuge and in western and northwestern Alaska. Another project initiated in FY07 is surveying many species of landbirds on state managed lands. Thus, the number of FY07 projects indicated is much less than the actual number of key species that are being surveyed.

Target #2: Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

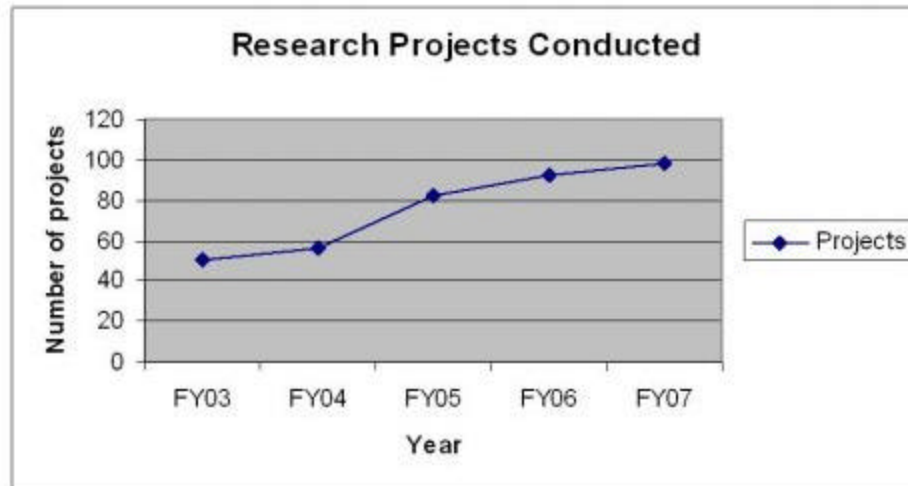
Measure #2: Percentage of planned surveys completed.



Analysis of results and challenges: During FY07, the division completed 84% of planned wildlife surveys (184 of 219) in which weather or aircraft availability was not a factor. Of those not completed, most were due to budget constraints. A number of planned surveys (not included in the 219 count) were not conducted because of survey conditions, such as lack of snow on the ground or adverse weather. Budget constraints also contributed to fewer surveys on lower priority species being planned for the year. Cost increases have exceeded increases in available funds, both for personnel and for aviation fuel, which has increased the costs of charter flights and operating department aircraft.

Target #3: Maintain the number of active research projects at 95% or more of the previous year's totals.

Measure #3: Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.

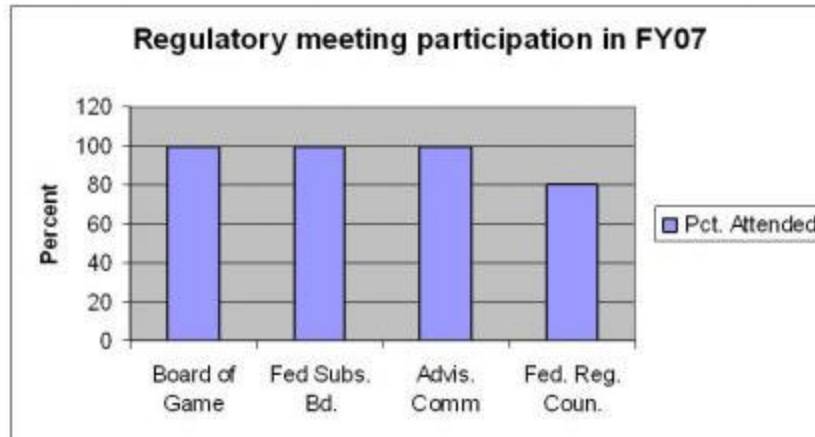


Analysis of results and challenges: During FY07, 62 big game research projects, 20 marine mammal program research projects, 2 waterfowl/game bird, and 17 nongame research projects were conducted, for a total of 98 division research projects. (20 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) The previous year, FY06, 35 big game, 4 waterfowl, 20 marine mammal, and 14 nongame research projects were conducted (19 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) for a total of 73 division research projects. The number of FY07 projects conducted by the division was substantially more than those conducted the prior year, as a result in funding from federal agencies, special appropriations and other sources.

A2: Strategy - Provide biological information and recommendations to the Board of Game and state advisory committees as well as to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and federal regional councils.

Target #1: Actively participate in 100% of Board of Game and Federal Subsistence Board meetings, 75% of state advisory committee meetings, and 50% of federal regional council meetings that affect state management.

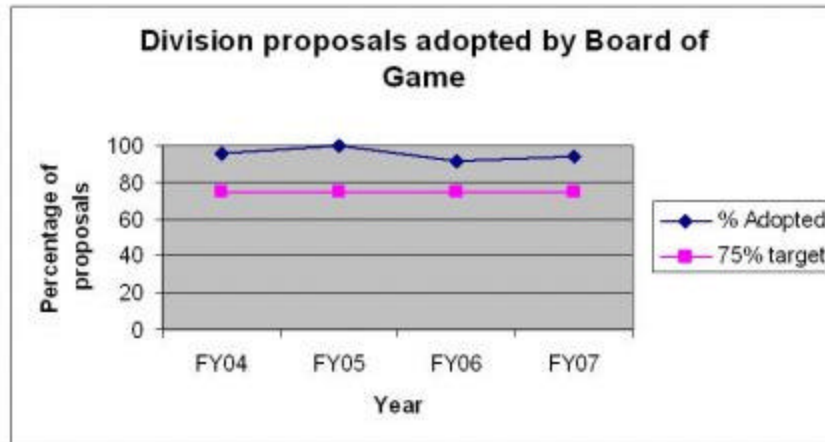
Measure #1: Percentage of meetings at which staff present information and offer recommendations.



Analysis of results and challenges: For FY07, division staff actively participated in all Board of Game meetings, all state advisory committee meetings addressing wildlife issues, all federal subsistence board meetings that dealt with wildlife issues, and approximately 80% of federal regional council meetings.

Target #2: Achieve a 75% adoption rate for regulatory proposals submitted to the Board of Game by the division.

Measure #2: Percentage of recommendations adopted.



Analysis of results and challenges: During the fall 2006 through spring 2007 meetings, a combined total of 51 division proposals were submitted; 48 were adopted or amended and adopted by the Board of Game for a 94% adoption rate. Thus for Fiscal Year 2007, the target was achieved. The total includes 24 reauthorizations of cow moose hunts which require the agreement of local Fish and Game Advisory committees. All 24 reauthorizations were adopted.

A3: Strategy - Maintain wildlife habitat on state lands capable of sustaining robust, well-distributed populations of wildlife.

Target #1: Increase the percentage of management plans for state critical habitat areas, game refuges and game sanctuaries.

Measure #1: Percentage of areas with existing plans or plans in process of development.



Analysis of results and challenges: While Sport Fish Division has the primary responsibility for the management planning process of Special Areas, the Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) has the lead responsibility for preparing the background (resource) information for each management plan. Through FY07, management plans were completed for 14 of the 32 state critical habitat areas, game refuges and sanctuaries; in addition, one area is managed under an interim plan, and another, the Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area, is managed as part of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve. A new management plan for Izembek State Game Refuge was partially drafted during FY05 and 06, but this planning effort was set aside after a significant change in land status within the McNeil River State Game Refuge boundary resulted in the high priority need to revise the existing plan for that area and the adjacent McNeil River State Game Sanctuary. The department anticipates completing the McNeil River SGR/SGS revised plan and the new Izembek SGR plan during FY08. While this work is underway, the DWC will prepare the resource inventory for the 5 critical habitat areas in Bristol Bay so that an overarching plan may be developed for these areas in FY09. Management concerns in the 16 areas without plans are addressed case-by-case by local area biologists and regional staff.

A4: Strategy - Increase low or declining ungulate populations identified under the intensive management law in areas impacted by predators to provide for increased human harvest.

Target #1: Increase ungulate populations by an average of 2% annually in areas where intensive management programs are being implemented.

Measure #1: % change in ungulate survival.

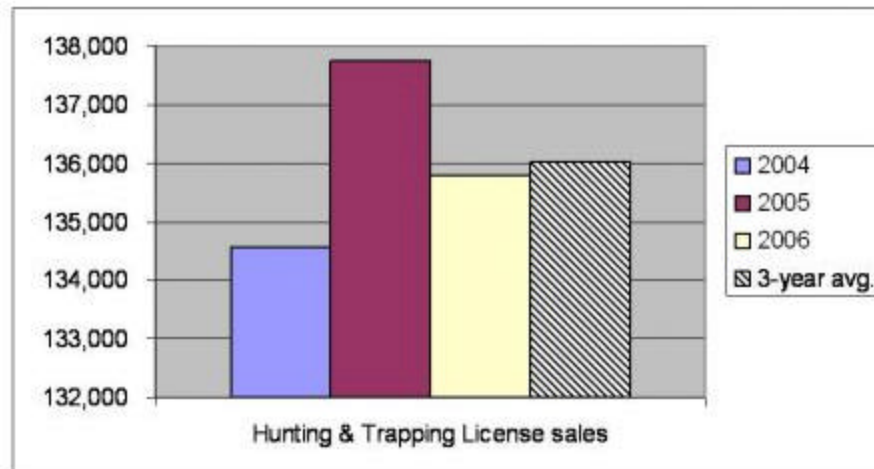
| Intensive Mgt. Area | 2% population increase in FY05 | 2% population increase in FY06 | 2% population increase in FY07 |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| GMU 13 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| GMU 16B | Insuff. data | Insuff. data | Insuff. data |
| GMU 19A | Insuff. data | Insuff. data | Insuff. data |
| GMU 19D | Yes | Yes | Insuff. data |
| Upper Yukon / Tanana GMUs 12, 20B, 20D, 20E, 25C | Insuff. data | No | No |

Analysis of results and challenges: Five Intensive Management Programs have been implemented by the division – in Game Management Units (GMU) 13, 16B, 19A, 19D-East, and in the Upper Yukon/Tanana area (GMUs 12, 20B, 20D, 20E, 25C). There was a greater than 2% increase in the GMU 13 moose population in FY07 over the prior year. The Nelchina Caribou Herd declined in FY07. This was in part because there was no census completed in FY06 and modeling of the population underestimated recruitment. In GMU 16B poor weather precluded any population estimation. No moose surveys were conducted in GMU 19A during FY07 because of poor survey conditions. In GMU 19D East, moose surveys within the Experimental Micro Management Area indicate at least a 2% population increase in this small portion (528 sq.mi.) of the Unit where predator control activities have been concentrated. No additional moose surveys were completed in the remainder of Unit 19D-East. Moose and caribou surveys in the Upper Yukon/Tanana program indicate no change in these populations between FY06 and FY07.

A5: Strategy - Maintain and enhance opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife.

Target #1: Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.

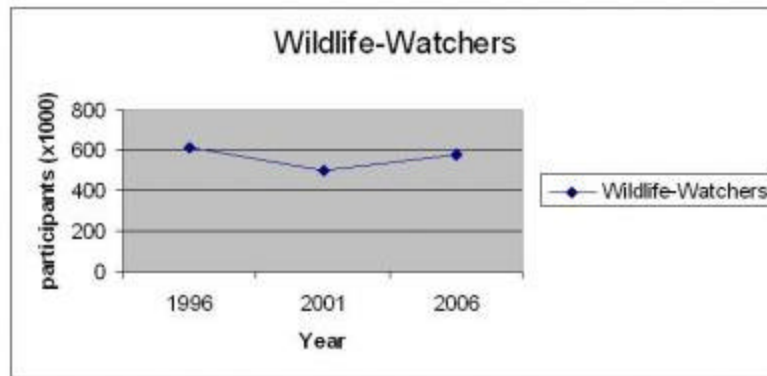
Measure #1: Number of licenses sold compared with the 3-year running average.



Analysis of results and challenges: In the most recent year available (2006), 135,782 hunting and trapping licenses were sold, a 1.4% decrease from 2005 and slightly below the 3-year running average (136,030). Over the past three calendar years the sale of hunting and trapping licenses has ranged from a high of 134,562 in 2004 to a low of 137,747 in 2005. These totals include resident, nonresident and military hunting and trapping licenses. One incentive for hunters and trappers to buy licenses is confidence that game populations are abundant and that there are good opportunities to hunt and harvest game.

Target #2: Increase by 1% the 2001 level of adult participation in wildlife viewing.

Measure #2: % increase in the number of adult viewers identified in the 5-year U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey.



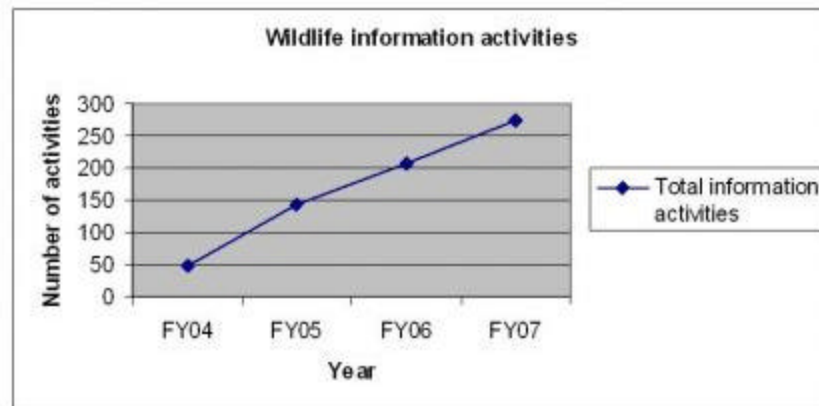
Analysis of results and challenges: Nationally, the number of adult (>16 year old) wildlife watchers increased in number by 8% from 2001 to 2006 (See <http://federalaid.fws.gov/surveys/surveys.html>). In Alaska, the trend was similar. The number of wildlife-watchers increased 14.5% from 2001 to 2006, but is still slightly below the level in 1996.

Existing Department data suggests that the 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation may have significantly underestimated participation in hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching in Alaska in 2006. Discussions are ongoing with the USFWS over the 2006 estimates at this time and the wildlife viewing participation estimate may be revised in the future.

A6: Strategy - Provide opportunities for Alaskans to gain knowledge of and appreciation for Alaska's wildlife, its management, and ways to safely and ethically interact with wildlife.

Target #1: Increase annually the number of opportunities for Alaskans to learn about wildlife and wildlife management.

Measure #1: Change in the number of forums and lectures offered. Change in the number of brochures, newspaper articles, radio/TV programs, web pages, and other publications produced.



Analysis of results and challenges: Wildlife-related lectures and workshops to the general public and student groups increased dramatically from 88 in FY06 to 144 in FY07. A number of non-ADF&G volunteers that provide lectures and workshops were not enumerated; therefore, these numbers are somewhat conservative. In FY07 there were 68 separate media presentations and articles completed by Wildlife Education, up from 56 the previous year. Over this same time period, the total number of electronic and broadcast media opportunities dealing with wildlife and wildlife management, including weekly radio spots (60 Sounds Wild), frequent newspaper articles, and guest presentations on radio or TV shows remained about the same. It is difficult to quantify Division of Wildlife Conservation web page content, however posted information increased substantially as new management and research reports, and harvest information were posted for public access. Our online magazine, Alaska Wildlife news, featured about 26 articles on Alaska wildlife and management, and receives at least ten thousand visitors each month.

Target #2: Increase by 5% the number of workshops offered to teachers in wildlife curricula.

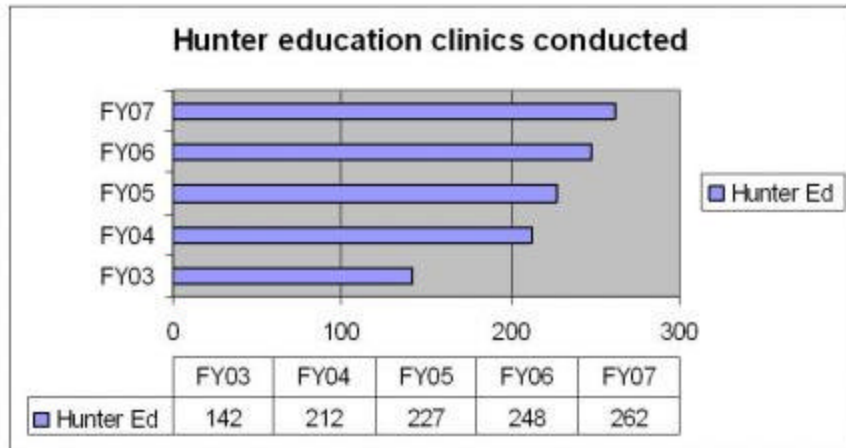
Measure #2: Percentage change in the numbers of workshops offered to teachers on use of the Alaska Wildlife Curriculum and Project Wild.



Analysis of results and challenges: In FY07, 22 Alaska Wildlife Curriculum and Project Wild (AWC/PW) workshops were offered, training 200 educators. In FY06 we offered 18 workshops to 244 educators. This year's increase in workshops is still lower than the level attained in FY05 when we offered 26 workshops to 642 educators. In FY 07 we completed revisions of 'Wetlands and Wildlife' - a volume of AWC and the AWC/PW Correlations Guide to be consistent with new state science standards, and we trained new facilitators to increase our ability to offer workshops more broadly across the state. Although, DWC prioritized capacity building of our teacher programs/materials this past year, the program coordinator position remains vacant. In FY08, we hope to fill the vacant coordinator position and to increase our ability to offer workshops, and so we expect to increase the number of workshops and teachers trained.

Target #3: Increase by 5% the number of hunter education clinics offered.

Measure #3: Percentage change in the number of hunter education clinics offered.



Analysis of results and challenges: The percentage of hunter education clinics offered by the division increased over the previous year by 7%, 9% and 6% respectively in FY05, FY06 and FY07 exceeding the 5% annual increase goal. The division is increasing the number of clinics it offers through use of the mobile training unit which travels to communities on the road system and to Southeast Alaska on the marine highway system. The division is also training more instructors in remote communities to run clinics in the absence of the division's hunter education staff. The division is offering more specialized clinics (archery, muzzleloader, bear hunting, etc.) to meet mandatory hunter training requirements that are in regulation and to appeal to hunters with specialized interests. Hunter education course schedules are posted on-line so that the public can plan ahead to attend the clinic most convenient for them. The division hopes to implement a pilot on-line hunter education program to provide training to those who can't attend normal clinics by the end of 2007.

Component: Fish and Game Boards and Advisory Committees

Contribution to Department's Mission

The Boards Support Section administers the public process for the state's fish and wildlife regulatory system relating to fish and wildlife resources, and ensures the public is provided an opportunity to participate in that process.

Core Services

All expenses and activities related to the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, and staff support for the regulatory process are included in this component. The Board of Fisheries typically meets five times, plus teleconferences; the Board of Game typically meets three times, plus teleconferences; and the Joint Board can meet up to one time per year. Eighty-two advisory committees across the state provide local residents the opportunity to participate in the formation of fish and game regulations. The headquarters office provides direct staff support for the Boards and advisory committees, and sets section policies and procedures. Headquarters staff coordinate meetings and activities of the boards, process petitions and regulatory changes outside board meetings and deal with the technical functions of correspondence, legal notices, calls for proposals, filing regulations, mailings, fiscal accountability, records retention and retrieval, paralegal research and general assurance of statutory and regulatory processes. Seasonal staff in five Boards Support Section offices (Kotzebue, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau) provides technical and logistical support for the committees, and serves as the main contact for state fish and game regulatory information for staff from the state and federal agencies and the public. Travel and per diem expenses for advisory committee members to attend committee meetings and for one representative to attend Board of Fisheries and Board of Game meetings are included in this component.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|--|--|
| <p>A: Optimal public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Optimize the number of Board of Fisheries proposals submitted by public.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> The number of public proposals for the Board of Fisheries compared to three previous cycles.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Optimize the number of Board of Game proposals submitted by public.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The number of public proposals for the Board of Game compared to three previous cycles.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase the number of public participant entries on the master "Notification by email" list.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of valid email addresses.</p> | <p>A1: Involve the public in the fish and game advisory committee process.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Notify the public of election meetings at least two weeks prior to the advisory committee (AC) election meeting.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of AC election meetings publicly noticed at least two weeks in advance.</p> |
| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
| <p>B: Boards perform their regulatory role effectively and within legal requirements.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Minimize the number of agenda change requests that are accepted outside of the boards regulatory cycle.</p> | <p>B1: Board members are knowledgeable in the field of action of their board.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide "New Member Orientation" to all incoming board members.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Attendance of new board members at</p> |

Measure #1: Number of agenda change requests submitted and accepted.

orientation.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Issue "Call for Proposed Changes" to fishing/hunting regulations.
- Distribute proposals around the state for public comment.
- Attend and provide staff support at board and advisory committee meetings.
- Prepare and issue legal public notices for board and advisory committees.
- Distribute agendas to all interested parties for board/advisory committee meetings.
- Provide parliamentary services to boards.
- Coordinate joint meetings for the boards with other agencies and regulatory bodies over issues of mutual concern (NPFMC, FSB, etc.).
- Make meeting arrangements: set meeting dates and locations, secure meeting space and equipment leases.
- Make travel arrangements, block hotel rooms, process travel claims for board/advisory committee members.
- Prepare and organize meeting material for the board.
- Maintain legal records of decisions.
- Write findings, resolutions, and policy statements to support board decisions.
- Provide training and technical assistance to board members, both onsite and through New Member Orientation Manual.
- Coordinate input (biological, scientific, and sociological information) provided by ADF&G and other agencies to boards.
- Prepare and organize meeting material for advisory committees, including written comment from the public, agendas, reports, etc.
- Provide parliamentary services to advisory committees.
- Provide training and technical assistance to advisory committee (AC) members and officers, both onsite and through AC Manual.
- Coordinate input (biological, scientific, and sociological information) provided by ADF&G and other agencies to advisory committees.
- Coordinate joint meetings for the advisory committees with federal Regional Advisory Councils (RAC) and other state advisory committees.
- Maintain database of Board and AC members, interested organizations and individuals for the fish and wildlife regulatory process.
- Maintain website with current information.
- Distribute board/advisory committee meeting reports and summaries to interested parties around the state.
- Maintain historical record of board decisions (paper and website).
- Maintain record of advisory committee meetings and correspondence, including membership rosters, record of elections, etc.

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Component Budget: \$1,802,200

Personnel:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time | 6 |
| Part time | 4 |
| Total | 10 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Optimal public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.

Target #1: Optimize the number of Board of Fisheries proposals submitted by public.

Measure #1: The number of public proposals for the Board of Fisheries compared to three previous cycles.

BOARD OF FISHERIES PROPOSALS

| <u>Mtg Cycle</u> | <u>Cook Inlet</u> | <u>Kodiak & Chignik</u> | <u>King & Tanner Crab</u> | <u>Total for cycle</u> | 3-Year <u>Average</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1995/1996 | 271 | 60 | 123 | 454 | 454 |
| 1998/1999 | 208 | 71 | 75 | 354 | 404 |
| 2001/2002 | 332 | 67 | 94 | 493 | 434 |
| 2004/2005 | 287 | 99 | 61 | 447 | 431 |
| 2007/2008 | 308 | 50 | 33 | 391 | 444 |

| <u>Mtg Cycle</u> | <u>Bristol Bay</u> | <u>A-Y-K</u> | <u>AK Pen/Aleutian Is.</u> | <u>Total for cycle</u> | 3-Year <u>Average</u> |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1994/1995 | 126 | 71 | 91 | 288 | 288 |
| 1997/1998 | 140 | 80 | 52 | 272 | 280 |
| 2000/2001 | 119 | 95 | 49 | 263 | 274 |
| 2003/2004 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 218 | 251 |
| 2006/2007 | 116 | 55 | 48 | 219 | 233 |

| <u>Mtg Cycle</u> | <u>Southeast</u> | <u>PWS</u> | <u>Total for cycle</u> | 3-Year <u>Average</u> |
|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1993/1994 | 297 | 81 | 378 | 378 |
| 1996/1997 | 266 | 80 | 346 | 362 |
| 1999/2000 | 173 | 112 | 285 | 336 |
| 2002/2003 | 213 | 102 | 315 | 315 |
| 2005/2006 | 151 | 80 | 231 | 277 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The Board of Fisheries considers changes to regulations on a region-based three-year cycle. Each year, the Boards Support Section solicits proposals from the public by distributing notices for the call for proposals via email and mail distribution lists, by posting on the Boards Support website and the state online public notice page, and by distributing information to local fish and game advisory committee members. Notices are also provided regarding public comment periods throughout the year.

The number of proposals submitted to the Board of Fisheries for the 2007/2008 Cook Inlet/Chignik/Kodiak Sound cycle decreased slightly. Prior to the April 2007 proposal deadline, a committee of the board met and identified for the public's benefit specific areas in the regulations needing clarification. This effort guided a number of the proposals submitted. Changes in the number of proposals can be due to a number of factors including public satisfaction with the current regulatory schemes, whether subsistence uses are being met, and unforeseen changes impacting fish stocks.

The Boards Support Section strives to disseminate information and notices to the public in multiple formats and media. The Boards Support Section monitors the fluctuation in the number of proposals to determine whether the number of meeting days for each board needs to be increased or decreased in any cycle, and to evaluate our efforts in publicizing the opportunity for the public to be involved in the regulatory process. A comparison with the three previous cycles provides the best measure of the optimum number of proposals. Too many proposals result in an added burden to the public and department in excess of the number needed to accomplish responsive management actions, while too few proposals results in not offering the board enough opportunity to respond to changes in the fisheries.

Target #2: Optimize the number of Board of Game proposals submitted by public.

Measure #2: The number of public proposals for the Board of Game compared to three previous cycles.

| Mtg Cycle | Arctic & Western - | Statewide Topics | Interior | Total for cycle | 3-Year Average | Percent Change in 3-Year Average |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1997/1998 | 31 | 52 | 137 | 220 | | |
| 1999/2000 | 42 | 122 | 131 | 295 | | 34% |
| 2001/2002 | 38 | 61 | 174 | 273 | | -7% |
| 2003/2004 | 24 | 87 | 181 | 292 | | 7% |
| 2005/2006 | 48 | 52 | 148 | 248 | | -15% |

| Mtg Cycle | Southeast | Southcentral | Total for cycle | 3-Year Average | Percent Change in 3-Year Average |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1996/1997 | 17 | 140 | 157 | 157 | 0% |
| 1998/1999 | 15 | 228 | 243 | 200 | 27% |
| 2000/2001 | 37 | 185 | 222 | 207 | 4% |
| 2002/2003 | 52 | 183 | 235 | 233 | 13% |
| 2004/2005 | 45 | 157 | 202 | 220 | -8% |
| 2006/2007 | 47 | 209 | 256 | 231 | 5% |

Analysis of results and challenges: The Board of Game considers changes to regulations on a region-based two-year cycle. Each year, the Boards Support Section solicits proposals from the public by distributing notices for the call for proposals via email and mail distribution lists, by posting on the Boards Support website and the state online public notice page, and by distributing information to local fish and game advisory committee members. Notices are also provided regarding public comment periods throughout the year.

The total number of proposals submitted to the Board of Game for the 2006/2007 meeting cycle increased by 54 over the 2004/2005 cycle. The number of proposals for the Southeast Region increased by two while the number for the Southcentral Region meeting increased by 52. During the 2007 Southcentral Regional meeting, the Board's agenda included two important issues that resulted in the submission of several of proposals. The board dealt with a sunset date that would have opened a brown bear hunting season near Katmai National Park and the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary. The board also dealt with subsistence hunting for moose and caribou in Game Management Unit 13, the Nelchina Basin area.

The total number of proposals submitted to the Board of Game for the 2005/2006 meeting cycle increased by 44 proposals over the previous cycle. The number of proposals for the Arctic & Western Region meeting doubled in 2005, which may be the result of a staff vacancy in the Arctic regional office prior to the 2003 meeting.

Other factors that may contribute to changes in the number of proposals include increased participation by members of the public, public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the current regulatory scheme(s), whether subsistence uses are being met, and unforeseen changes impacting game populations.

The Boards Support Section strives to disseminate information and notices to the public in multiple formats and media. The Boards Support Section monitors the fluctuation in the number of proposals to determine whether the number of meeting days for each board needs to be increased or decreased in any cycle, and to evaluate its efforts in publicizing the opportunity for the public to be involved in the regulatory process. A comparison with the three previous cycles provides the best measure of the optimum number of proposals. Too many proposals result in an added burden to the public and department in excess of the number needed to accomplish responsive management actions, while too few proposals results in not offering the board enough opportunity to respond to changes in game populations and public uses.

Target #3: Increase the number of public participant entries on the master "Notification by email" list.

Measure #3: Number of valid email addresses.

| Year | Number of Public Email Addresses | % Change |
|------|--|----------|
| 2007 | 837 | 62% |
| 2006 | 521 | 27% |
| 2005 | 408 | 96% |
| 2004 | 208 | 100% |
| 2003 | 0 | |

Analysis of results and challenges: In 2004, the Boards Support Section began soliciting email addresses and created an electronic mailing list to provide a more efficient and less expensive method of disseminating information to the public. An online form on the Boards Support Section webpage provides easy access for the public to sign up for information. In 2007, the number of email addresses increased by 316 entries (62%) from the previous year. The Board Support Section will continue development, which will provide another avenue for encouraging public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.

A1: Strategy - Involve the public in the fish and game advisory committee process.

Target #1: Notify the public of election meetings at least two weeks prior to the advisory committee (AC) election meeting.

Measure #1: Number of AC election meetings publicly noticed at least two weeks in advance.

2006/2007 Meeting Cycle

| REGION | Total Number of Acs | Number of Acs holding Elections | Number Achieving Two-Week Notice Requirement | % |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------|
| ARCTIC | 10 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| INTERIOR | 16 | 10 | 10 | 100% |
| SOUTHCENTRAL | 19 | 17 | 17 | 100% |
| SOUTHEAST | 23 | 9 | 7 | 77% |
| SOUTHWEST | 13 | 5 | 1 | 20% |
| TOTAL | 81 | | | |

2005/2006 Meeting Cycle

| REGION | Total Number of Acs | Number of Acs holding Elections | Number Achieving Two-Week Notice Requirement | % |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------|
| ARCTIC | 10 | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| INTERIOR | 16 | 11 | 11 | 100% |
| SOUTHCENTRAL | 19 | 16 | 16 | 100% |
| SOUTHEAST | 23 | 7 | 3 | 43% |
| SOUTHWEST | 13 | 8 | 6 | 75% |
| TOTAL | 81 | | | |

Analysis of results and challenges: Advisory Committees are the local "grass roots" groups that meet to discuss fishing and wildlife issues and to provide recommendations to the boards. Meetings are open to the public and are intended to provide a local forum on fish and wildlife issues. Their purpose as established by the legislature includes: developing regulatory proposals, evaluating regulatory proposals and making recommendations to the appropriate board, providing a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, and consulting with individuals, organizations, and agencies.

The Boards Support Section assists the Advisory Committees in scheduling, publicizing, and coordinating meetings, and provides the committees with information relating to the Boards of Fisheries and Game schedules and deadlines. The Boards Support Section assists the Advisory Committee by providing two week public notice of election meetings which is required under regulation.

During the 2006/2007 meeting cycle, the Southwest Region can verify that only one of five Advisory Committee election meetings was publicly noticed two weeks in advance. It is most likely that notices for election meetings were provided for the other four advisory committee election meetings. These are committees that represent single communities and often times do not need the support by the Boards Support Section for providing notice. From past experience, these committees have been efficient in providing adequate notice either by postings around the communities or by word of mouth. In the Southeast Region, public notice was provided for seven of nine election meetings. Verification of notice for two of the election meetings was not available.

B: Result - Boards perform their regulatory role effectively and within legal requirements.

Target #1: Minimize the number of agenda change requests that are accepted outside of the boards regulatory cycle.

Measure #1: Number of agenda change requests submitted and accepted.

Agenda Change Request History**Number of Agenda Change Requests**Board of Fisheries

| Year | Received | Accepted |
|------|----------|----------|
| 2007 | 23 | 7 |
| 2006 | 45 | 8 |
| 2005 | 24 | 3 |
| 2004 | 24 | 5 |
| 2003 | 36 | 7 |
| 2002 | 17 | 4 |
| 2001 | 17 | 4 |
| 2000 | 21 | 9 |
| 1999 | 37 | 14 |

Board of Game

| Year | Received | Accepted |
|------|----------|----------|
| 2007 | N/A | N/A |
| 2006 | 9 | 0 |
| 2005 | 8 | 6 |
| 2004 | 2 | 1 |
| 2003 | 2 | 1 |
| 2002 | 2 | 2 |
| 2001 | 6 | 4 |
| 2000 | 2 | 2 |
| 1999 | 2 | 2 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The public, state advisory committees, and the department plan and budget for each board's regulatory cycle (two years for Board of Game and three years for Board of Fisheries). The public has come to rely upon the consistency of the regulatory review time periods.

While agenda change requests (ACRs) are important to both boards in order to correct unforeseen effects of a regulation outside the regulatory cycles, ACRs may cause additional expense for the department and additional burden and expense for the public and state's advisory committee system. The Boards Support Section encourages each board to minimize the number of issues taken up out of the normal meeting cycle. The low number of ACRs received and accepted by each board indicates that the boards perform their regulatory role effectively.

Note: The data for Agenda Change Requests is compiled by Fiscal Year.

B1: Strategy - Board members are knowledgeable in the field of action of their board.

Target #1: Provide "New Member Orientation" to all incoming board members.

Measure #1: Attendance of new board members at orientation.

New Member Orientation Sessions

Board of Fisheries

| Year | New Members | Number Attended | % Attendance |
|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2007 | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| 2006 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| 2004 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2003 | 3 | 3 | 100% |

Board of Game

| Year | New Members | Number Attended | % Attendance |
|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2007 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2006 | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| 2005 | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| 2004 | 0 | 0 | NA |
| 2003 | 4 | 4 | 100% |

Analysis of results and challenges: New board members were appointed to each board as illustrated above; orientation sessions were held prior to the first regulatory meeting and attended by all board members on the pertinent board.

New member orientation manuals were updated and provided to all board members, newly appointed and existing, at each orientation session. In addition, manuals are provided to department staff upon request, to aid training of department staff in the board process.

Component: State Subsistence

Contribution to Department's Mission

To scientifically gather, quantify, evaluate and report information about customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources.

Core Services

- Research, quantify, and provide the resulting information to the public about customary and traditional uses by Alaskans of fish and wildlife resources.
- Provide scientifically-based information for fisheries and wildlife management programs; and to the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game for their use in evaluating reasonable opportunities for customary and traditional uses.

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|---|--|
| <p>A: Accurate, comprehensive, and current research on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in all, or representative communities throughout Alaska at a five (5) year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of Alaskan communities, by region, for which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported during each fiscal year.</p> | <p>A1: Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.</p> <p>A2: Disseminate current subsistence use information to the public; appropriate agencies and organizations; and fisheries and wildlife management divisions.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Produce technical research reports and related updates of current information, including harvest data documentation, at or exceeding the 5-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of technical reports, including harvest documentation, completed each year and made accessible to the public, agencies, and other researchers.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Update and maintain the Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS), an online public information resource, by including all studies completed during the fiscal year.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Number of communities for which harvest information and other documentation is updated for each fiscal year.</p> |
| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |

B: Current, scientifically gathered information and analyses of customary and traditional use data to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans.

Target #1: Evaluate all proposed state regulatory actions regarding reasonable opportunity for customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife.

Measure #1: Number of proposed state regulations which are reviewed before action by regulatory bodies during each fiscal year.

B1: Assist the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game to evaluate customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and the amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence uses(ANS) of those resources.

Target #1: Conduct review and analysis of all regulatory proposals relevant to customary and traditional use opportunities and the amount of harvest reasonably necessary for those uses; and provide background information and analysis to fisheries and wildlife manage
Measure #1: Number of relevant regulatory proposals analyzed for Board of Fisheries and Board of Game process during each fiscal year.

B2: Assist fisheries and wildlife managers in preparing management plans to ensure information on customary and traditional uses and fish and wildlife harvests is incorporated.

Target #1: Incorporate customary and traditional use and harvest information into all management plans developed for those fish stocks and game populations for which customary and traditional use findings apply.
Measure #1: Number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which information is incorporated during each fiscal year.

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Compile and analyze scientific information on harvests of fish and wildlife taken for subsistence uses.
- Monitor and evaluate trends in harvest and use of fish and wildlife resources taken for subsistence uses.
- Conduct research on fish and wildlife harvest for personal and family consumption.
- Quantify the amount and dependency on fish and wildlife resources used for food.
- Document geographic extent of areas used for taking fish and wildlife resources.
- Monitor and evaluate trends in geographic extent of areas used for taking fish and wildlife resources.
- Produce scientific technical reports and databases with the results and findings of harvest and use research.
- Maintain information in databases to include the most up-to-date results of research and findings.
- Provide information in web-accessible information systems, technical reports, and summary papers.
- Contribute to the public and regulatory processes for managing fish and wildlife stocks and populations.
- Provide information for evaluation of fisheries and wildlife regulatory proposals by state boards.
- Assist the department and Boards of Fisheries and Game to implement state fish and game laws.
- Provide information for evaluating impacts of state and federal laws and regulations on subsistence uses.
- Contribute to state responses to fish and wildlife resource disasters and impacts to food security.

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Component Budget: \$5,155,500

Personnel:

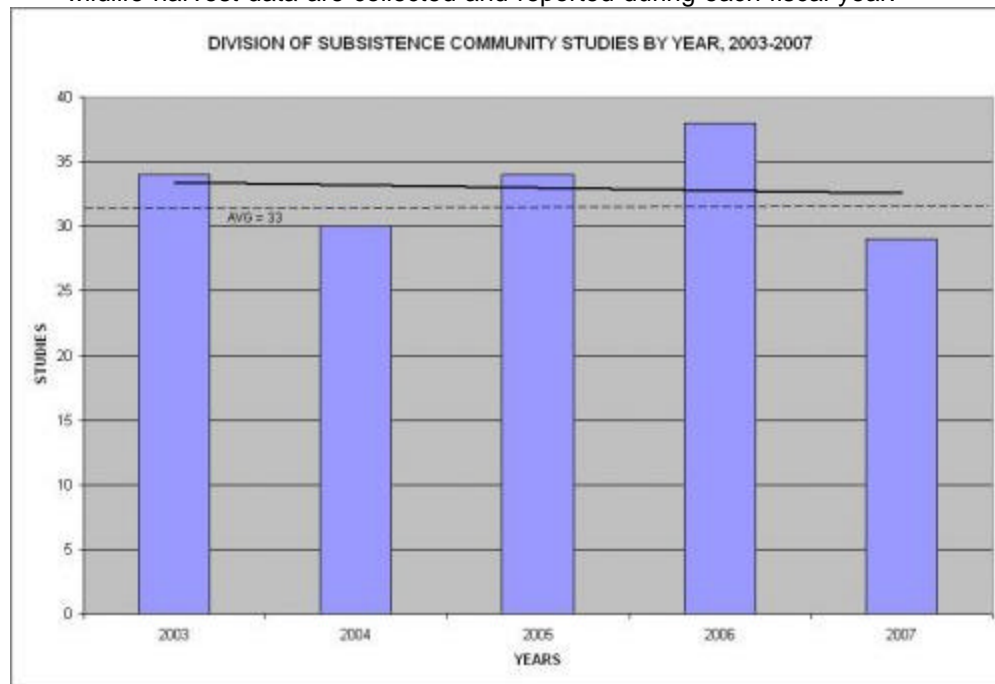
| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time | 27 |
| Part time | 10 |
| Total | 37 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Accurate, comprehensive, and current research on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in Alaska.

Target #1: Conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in all, or representative communities throughout Alaska at a five (5) year average.

Measure #1: Number of Alaskan communities, by region, for which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported during each fiscal year.



Analysis of results and challenges: The Division conducts studies on the customary and traditional harvests and use of Alaska's fish and wildlife, analyzes, and then reports on the results. The information is used to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Board of Game, among others. The graph illustrates the number of communities surveyed since 2003 and the reduction of community studies associated with declines in funding and increased operational costs. The target objective is to collect and report scientific information on customary and traditional uses at the recent 5-year average level—about 33 communities per year. This target has been met in 3 of the past 5 fiscal years.

Since the inception of the state subsistence statute in 1978, the extent and nature of the division's community studies has changed. In the 1980s, the first decade of the division's operation, community-based, extensive studies documented and described the dynamics of modern Alaskan mixed subsistence-cash economies and the customary and traditional uses of fisheries and wildlife by Alaskans. This baseline information was crucial

for effective implementation of statutory requirements. With reduced funding beginning in the mid-1990s, the division's work necessarily focused on issue or resource-specific questions related to fisheries and wildlife management concerns sustained yield; and allocation of these resources by the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game among beneficial uses. Increasing operational costs since 1997 has resulted in further reductions the extent and number of studies.

A1: Strategy - Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.

Target #1: Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.

Measure #1: Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.

| Division of Subsistence Community Survey Projects, 2003-2007 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| Year | Region | | | | | | Total |
| | Southeast | Southcentral | Southwest | Interior | Western | Arctic | |
| 2007 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 29 |
| 2006 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 38 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 30 |
| 2004 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 26 |
| 2003 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 34 |
| Totals | 7 | 17 | 36 | 29 | 37 | 31 | 157 |

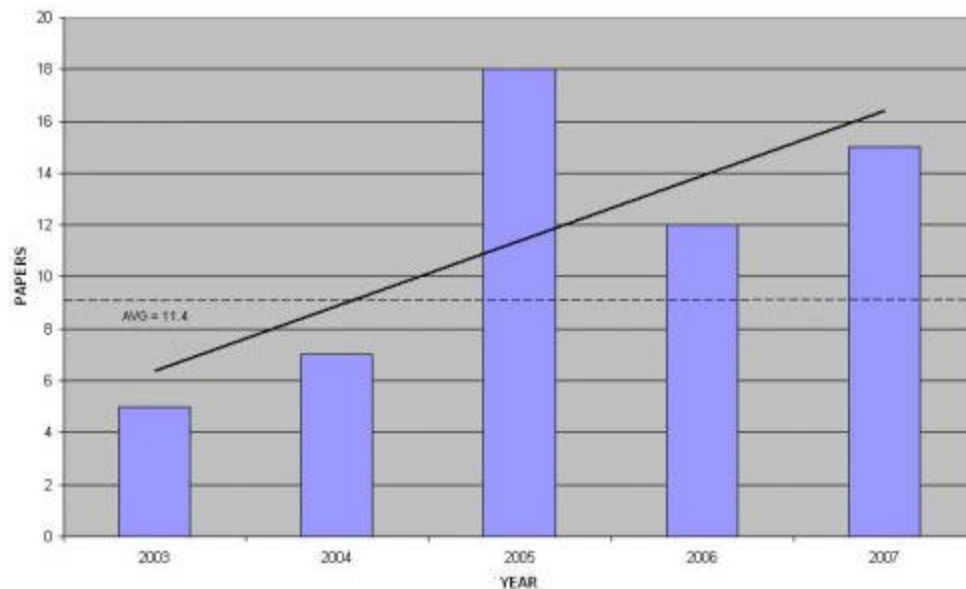
Analysis of results and challenges: The division conducts field studies and gathers harvest survey information in communities almost entirely with special project funding. The funding is generally obtained through a competitive proposal process to address questions related to customary and traditional uses of specific fisheries and wildlife resources. Systematic regionwide surveys can occur only when relatively larger funding support is available, a rare occurrence in the past 10 years. The data table shows information has been incomplete for several regions over a 5-year period, with improvement in fiscal years 2006 and 2007. The target is to have scientific information collected and analyzed in each region at a consistent level each year; and develop a balance across regions, recognizing geographic differences. The target was achieved in each of the past 5 fiscal years.

A2: Strategy - Disseminate current subsistence use information to the public; appropriate agencies and organizations; and fisheries and wildlife management divisions.

Target #1: Produce technical research reports and related updates of current information, including harvest data documentation, at or exceeding the 5-year average.

Measure #1: Number of technical reports, including harvest documentation, completed each year and made accessible to the public, agencies, and other researchers.

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE PAPERS PUBLISHED BY YEAR, 2003-2007



Analysis of results and challenges: The division's Technical Paper Series is the cornerstone of detailed scientific reporting of information to the public and the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game. These reports provide harvest and other information on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife. The information in these studies is used by the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and fisheries and wildlife managers for their allocation among uses and to provide for the sustained yield of resources regulated by the state.

With over 300 technical reports in the series, the completion of reports during the past 3 years accounts for 78% of the past 5 years. The target objective is 11 to 12 reports per year, or the 5-year average. The graph illustrates this target has been met in 3 of the past 5 fiscal years. There was significant improvement in the past 3 fiscal years, as a backlog of draft reports were finalized and documents were prepared for publication in the technical paper series.

Target #2: Update and maintain the Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS), an online public information resource, by including all studies completed during the fiscal year.

Measure #2: Number of communities for which harvest information and other documentation is updated for each fiscal year.

| Number of Community Studies Formatted for Community Database, 2003-2007 | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Year | Region | | | Total |
| | Southeast | Southcentral & Southwest | Interior, Western, & Arctic | |
| 2007 | 11 | 43 | 29 | 83 |
| 2006 | 15 | 67 | 59 | 141 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 13 | 42 | 0 | 55 |
| 2003 | 13 | 58 | 7 | 78 |
| Totals | 52 | 210 | 262 | 357 |

Analysis of results and challenges: Updates of the Subsistence Community Information System (CSIS) were possible in 2006 with partial general fund support. The database was updated with an online public information system, making content from research harvest studies easily accessible for the public, fisheries and wildlife managers, and division research staff, among others. The data table shows the addition of data from over 200 studies in the past two fiscal years. The remainder of the backlogged datasets from 40 to 60 community harvest studies will be entered and uploaded in fiscal year 2008. Subsequently, stand-alone datasets from annual salmon and halibut harvest surveys are planned for merging into the CSIS, so all harvest information can be available through a single portal. This is the single source of subsistence harvest information for communities in the state.

B: Result - Current, scientifically gathered information and analyses of customary and traditional use data to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans.

Target #1: Evaluate all proposed state regulatory actions regarding reasonable opportunity for customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife.

Measure #1: Number of proposed state regulations which are reviewed before action by regulatory bodies during each fiscal year.

| Subsistence Regulation Proposals Reviewed and Analyzed, 2003-2007 | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| Year | Board of Game | Board of Fisheries | Totals |
| 2007 | 102 | 68 | 170 |
| 2006 | 135 | 39 | 174 |
| 2005 | 91 | 27 | 118 |
| 2004 | 197 | 29 | 226 |
| 2003 | 118 | 90 | 208 |
| Totals | 643 | 253 | 896 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The division's highest priority is to perform these reviews and achieve the target of reviewing and analyzing all (100%) of relevant proposals. The division continues to review all proposed state regulations pertaining to customary and traditional uses of fisheries and wildlife and provided harvest amounts and other research findings based on the best available information. The information is used by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Boards of Fisheries and Game to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans consistent with sustained yield of the resources. The data table shows between 118 and 226 proposals were reviewed for all regions of the state; and about 900 relevant proposals in the

past 5-year period.

B1: Strategy - Assist the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game to evaluate customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and the amounts reasonably necessary for subsistence uses(ANS) of those resources.

Target #1: Conduct review and analysis of all regulatory proposals relevant to customary and traditional use opportunities and the amount of harvest reasonably necessary for those uses; and provide background information and analysis to fisheries and wildlife manage

Measure #1: Number of relevant regulatory proposals analyzed for Board of Fisheries and Board of Game process during each fiscal year.

| Number of Proposals Reviewed by Region Before Board of Game Action, 2003-2007 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| Year | Region | | | | Statewide | Total |
| | Southeast | Southcentral & Southwest | Interior | Western & Arctic | | |
| 2007 | 26 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 102 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 42 | 10 | 135 |
| 2005 | 3 | 66 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 91 |
| 2004 | 50 | 11 | 93 | 10 | 33 | 197 |
| 2003 | 1 | 81 | 9 | 27 | 0 | 118 |
| Totals | 80 | 226 | 195 | 83 | 59 | 643 |

| Number of Proposals Reviewed by Region Before Board of Fisheries Action, 2003-2007 | | | | | |
|--|------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Year | Region | | | Statewide | Total |
| | Southeast | Southcentral Interior, Western, & Arctic | | | |
| 2007 | 0 | 35 | 32 | 1 | 68 |
| 2006 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| 2005 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 27 |
| 2004 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 0 | 29 |
| 2003 | 66 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| Totals | 105 | 79 | 60 | 9 | 253 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The division's highest priority is to perform these reviews and achieve the target of reviewing and analyzing all (100%) relevant proposals to provide maximum harvest opportunity for Alaskans. The division continues to address all (100%) proposed regulatory changes relevant to customary and traditional uses and harvests of fisheries and wildlife resources by Alaskans. The data table shows the number of proposals reviewed by region and overall for fisheries and wildlife. The number of proposals reviewed fluctuates with the regulatory cycle of each board. The range of wildlife proposals reviewed and analyzed is generally 100 to 200 proposals per year; and up to 90 for fisheries proposals, during the past 5 years. This information is used by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Boards of Fisheries and Game to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans consistent with sustained yield of the resources.

B2: Strategy - Assist fisheries and wildlife managers in preparing management plans to ensure information on customary and traditional uses and fish and wildlife harvests is incorporated.

Target #1: Incorporate customary and traditional use and harvest information into all management plans developed for those fish stocks and game populations for which customary and traditional use findings apply.

Measure #1: Number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which information is incorporated during each fiscal year.

| Management Plans Incorporating Subsistence Information by Type of Plan, 2003-2007 | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Year | Type of Plan | | Total |
| | Fisheries | Wildlife | |
| 2007 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| 2006 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| 2005 | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| 2004 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| 2003 | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Totals | 63 | 57 | 120 |

Analysis of results and challenges: The division is involved in fisheries and wildlife management planning, as necessary, where customary and traditional use information, including harvest data, is required for Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and management divisions. Also included are studies and plans related to economic development projects that may affect customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources. The data table shows the number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which customary and traditional use and harvest information has been provided. This target includes reviewing and contributing to all relevant management plans requiring customary and traditional use information. On average, the division contributes to 24 plans per year for fisheries and wildlife management.

RDU/Component: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission*(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)***Contribution to Department's Mission**

Limit entry into commercial fisheries for purposes of resource conservation and to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent on them for a livelihood.

Core Services

- Limit entry into commercial fisheries and set maximum number of participants (as governed by Alaska law).
- Provide annual licensing and permitting of fishermen and vessels.
- Facilitate and monitor the transfer of limited entry permits.
- Establish and implement systems to rank eligible applicants according to the relative hardship they would suffer by not initially receiving an entry permit for a limited fishery.
- Process and classify entry permit applications according to ranking system.
- Adjudicate ranking system claims not resolved by initial classification.
- Issue entry permits in limited fisheries, interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries, licenses for all vessels employed in Alaska's commercial fisheries, and vessel entry permits for the Bering Sea hair crab and statewide scallop fisheries.
- Process requests for emergency and permanent transfers of entry permits and emergency transfers of interim-use permits, and compile and report data on the demographic characteristics of permit holders and prices paid for permits.
- Enforce the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and initiating administrative enforcement proceedings.
- Monitor unlimited fisheries to assess their rate of development and their potential need for limitation.
- Establish moratoria on new entrants to fisheries when authorized to do so.
- Monitor the long-term effects of limited entry.
- Monitor limited fisheries to obtain information needed for considering optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for adjustment to the size of a given fleet.
- Participate in the development of comprehensive fisheries economic data and research, and make this information available to policy makers, federal fishery managers, state and private agencies and members of the public.
- Work closely with other management agencies to develop and coordinate fisheries policy.
- Administer the demerit point system for suspending commercial fishing privileges based on convictions of fishing law violations in salmon fisheries.
- Administer annual permit renewal and vessel fees in accordance with statutory requirements

| End Result | Strategies to Achieve End Result |
|---|--|
| A: Maximum number of viable, sustainable commercial fishing jobs in Alaska. <u>Target #1:</u> Over 5-year period, 5% increase (rebound) in salmon permit values. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percent change in salmon permit values over a 5-year period. <u>Target #2:</u> Over 5-year period, 0% decline in permit values in non-salmon fisheries. <u>Measure #2:</u> Percent change in permit values in non-salmon fisheries over a 5-year period. | A1: Stabilize participation levels in commercial fisheries by limiting entry into individual fisheries. <u>Target #1:</u> 100% of fishery limitations implemented meet constitutional and statutory criteria for limited entry. <u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of limitations upheld when challenged in court on statutory or constitutional grounds. A2: Timely processing of annual permit/license renewals and permit transfers to help fishermen avoid lost fishing time. <u>Target #1:</u> Process 90% of all vessel license and permit |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Target #3:</u> Over 5-year period, 5% increase in number of limited entry permits fished.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent change in permits fished over a 5-year period.</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Over 5-year period, less than 5% decline in number of permits renewed in unlimited fisheries.</p> <p><u>Measure #4:</u> Percent change in permits renewed in unlimited fisheries over a 5-year period.</p> | <p>renewals and requests for duplicates within 3 days of receipt of fully completed application.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of renewals and duplicates processed within 3 days.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Process 90% of all emergency transfer requests within 4 days of receipt of a fully completed application.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of emergency transfers processed within 4 days.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Process 90% of all permanent transfer requests within 5 days of receipt of a fully completed application.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of permanent transfers processed within 5 days.</p> <p>A3: Issue hearing officer and commissioner decisions that are timely, fair, and legally sound.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> During the course of each year, reduce the number of adjudication cases before the commission by at least 10%.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> The number of decisions produced by the commission each year measured as a percentage of the number of cases pending before the commission during the course of the year.</p> <p>A4: Assist fishery managers and enforcers by providing clear, accurate, accessible documentation of persons/vessels legally authorized to fish.</p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 95% of all annual permit cards, vessel licenses, and permit transfers are accurately and appropriately issued.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of issued permits, licenses, and transfers returned for re-issuance due to inaccuracies or otherwise found to be inaccurately issued.</p> |
|--|---|

Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue annual renewals of permits and licenses. • Conduct research necessary for limiting fisheries. • Determine whether to limit individual fisheries. • Conduct public input process for all regulatory actions. • Draft and adopt appropriate point systems for ranking permit applicants. • Make initial point determinations for applications for limited entry permits. • Adjudicate appealed decisions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue permanent and temporary permit transfers. • Conduct optimum number studies. • Respond to information requests. • Maintain up-to-date, extensive, accurate, accessible database of CFEC permits and licenses and general fisheries data. • Provide information to Board of Fisheries, fishery managers, and other agencies and policy-makers. • Maintain electronic transmission of information on fisheries convictions between court system and CFEC; issue demerit points and permit suspensions. |
|---|--|

FY2009 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

FY2009 Component Budget: \$3,637,100

Personnel:

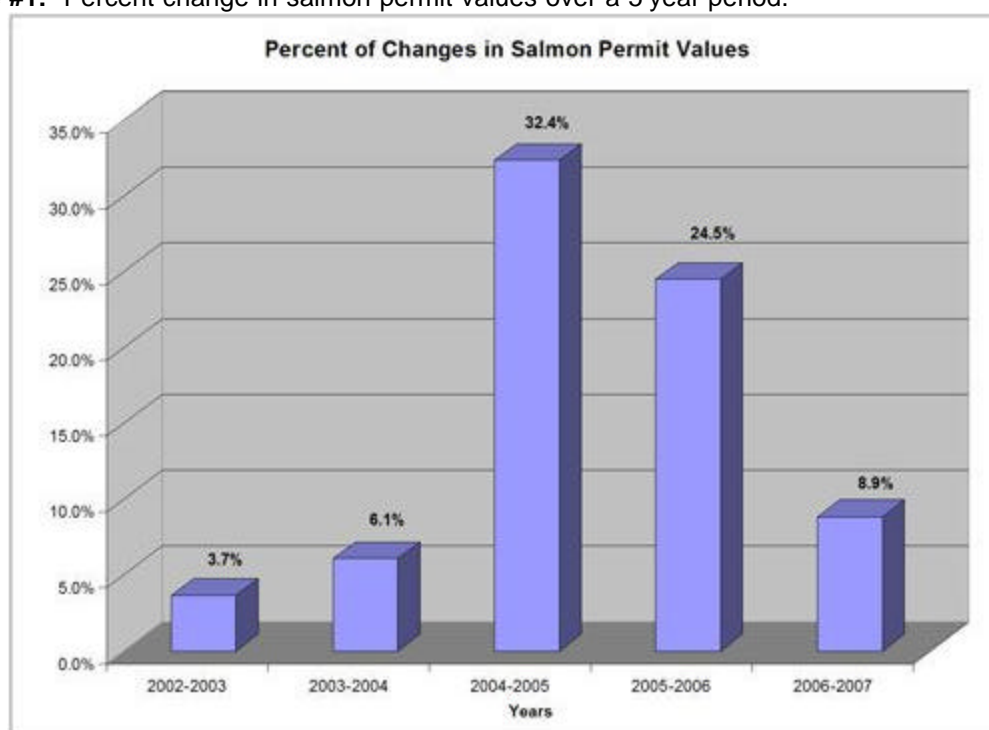
| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Full time | 29 |
| Part time | 4 |
| Total | 33 |

Performance Measure Detail

A: Result - Maximum number of viable, sustainable commercial fishing jobs in Alaska.

Target #1: Over 5-year period, 5% increase (rebound) in salmon permit values.

Measure #1: Percent change in salmon permit values over a 5-year period.



Percentage Change in Salmon Permit Values

| Year | to | % Change |
|------|------|----------|
| 2002 | 2003 | +3.7% |
| 2003 | 2004 | +6.1% |
| 2004 | 2005 | +32.4% |
| 2005 | 2006 | +24.5% |
| 2006 | 2007 | +8.9% |

From 2002 to 2007 there is an overall 94.4% change.

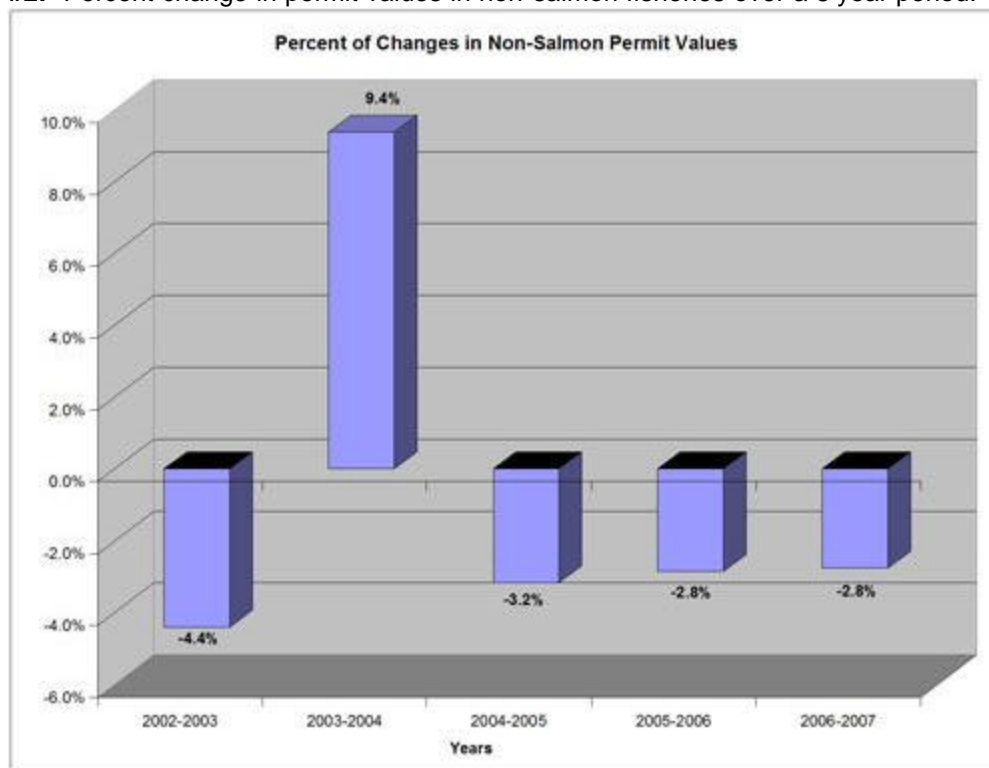
Analysis of results and challenges: The values of entry permits are determined in the market by fishermen buying and selling permits. The market value of an entry permit ultimately depends upon the expected future profitability of the fishery. The market value of an entry permit will change as expectations about the future profitability of the fishery change. Expected future profitability depends upon factors such as expected harvest sizes, expected ex-vessel prices, and the expected number of permits in the fishery.

Overall, the total value for salmon permits for the year 2002 was \$200,628,900. The total value for 2007 (as of June 30, 2007) is \$395,968,700. The percentage change from 2002 to 2007 is 97.4%. The total value of permits for the salmon fisheries have tended to move up after reaching a low in 2002.

Please note: The itemized data for permit values does not fit the standard table format above. We have created a spreadsheet showing June 2002 through June 2007 average permit values by fishing area and calculated the percent of change from year to year. The spreadsheet can be viewed at: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/mm/spermitvalues.pdf>.

Target #2: Over 5-year period, 0% decline in permit values in non-salmon fisheries.

Measure #2: Percent change in permit values in non-salmon fisheries over a 5-year period.



Percentage Change in Non-Salmon Permit Values

| Year | To | % Change |
|------|------|----------|
| 2002 | 2003 | -4.4% |
| 2003 | 2004 | +9.4% |
| 2004 | 2005 | -3.2% |
| 2005 | 2006 | -2.8% |
| 2006 | 2007 | -2.8% |

From 2002 to 2007 there is an overall -4.3% change.

Analysis of results and challenges: The value of entry permits are determined in the market by fishermen buying and selling permits. The market value of an entry permit ultimately depends upon the expected future profitability of the fishery. The market value of an entry permit will change as expectations about the future profitability of the fishery change. Expected future profitability depends upon factors such as expected harvest sizes, expected ex-vessel prices, and the expected number of permits in the fishery.

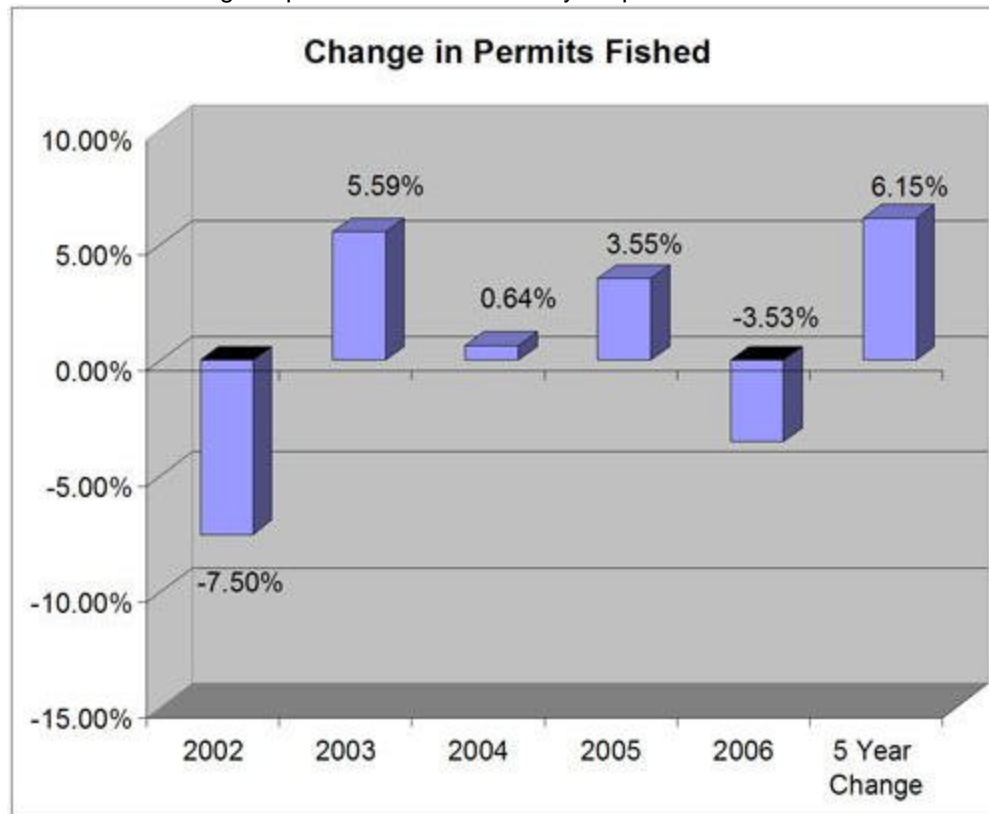
Overall, the total value for limited entry permits in non salmon fisheries for the year 2002 was \$56,786,000. Total value for 2007 (as of June 30, 2007) is \$54,319,900. The percentage change from 2002 to 2007 is - 4.3%.

Please note: The itemized data for permit values does not fit the standard table format above. We have

created a spreadsheet showing June 2002 through June 2007 average permit values by fishing area and calculated the percent of change from year to year. The entire spreadsheet can be viewed at: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/mm/nspermitvalues.pdf>

Target #3: Over 5-year period, 5% increase in number of limited entry permits fished.

Measure #3: Percent change in permits fished over a 5-year period.



Change in permits fished

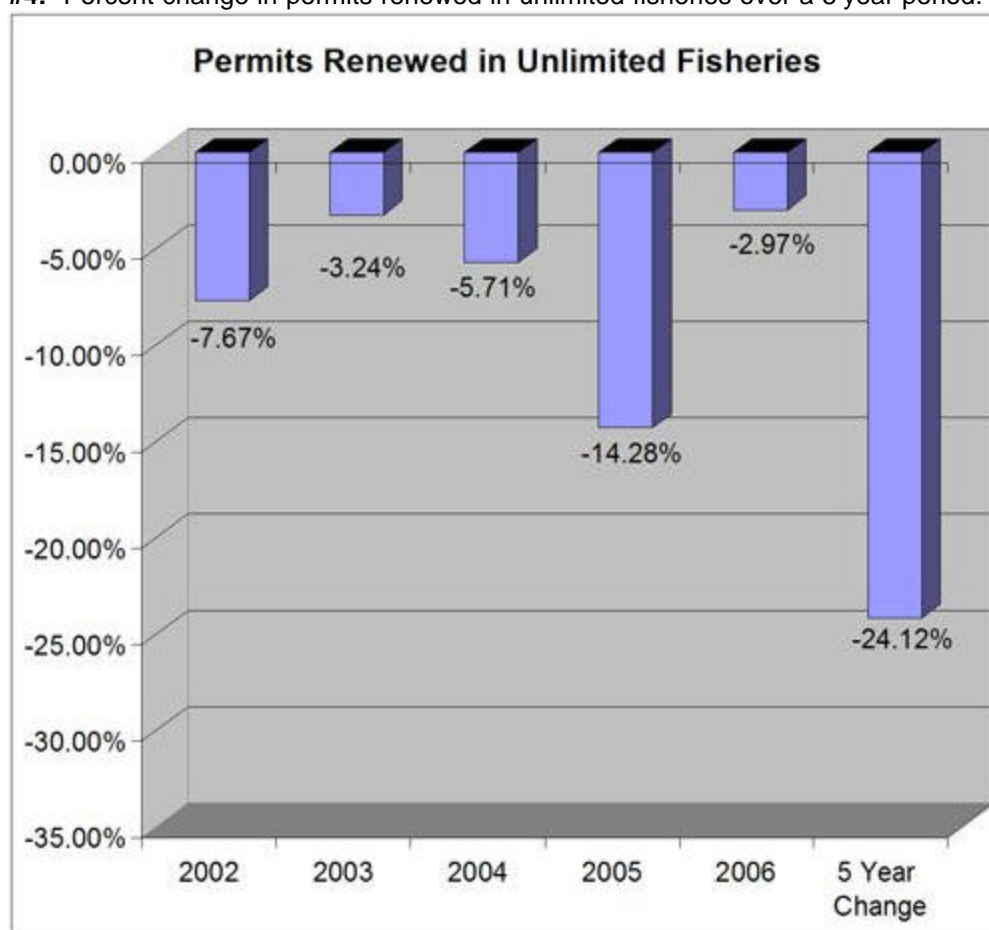
| Year | Permits Fished | % Change |
|------|----------------|----------|
| 2002 | 8110 | -7.50% |
| 2003 | 8563 | +5.59% |
| 2004 | 8618 | +0.64% |
| 2005 | 8924 | +3.55% |
| 2006 | 8609 | -3.53% |

From 2002 to 2006 there is an overall 6.15% change.

Analysis of results and challenges: Permits fished declined in salmon fisheries through 2002 due partially to lower ex-vessel prices. Over the last five years, permits fished have increased since 2002 by 6.15%.

Target #4: Over 5-year period, less than 5% decline in number of permits renewed in unlimited fisheries.

Measure #4: Percent change in permits renewed in unlimited fisheries over a 5-year period.



Unlimited Fisheries

| Year | Permits Renewed | % Change |
|---------|-----------------|----------|
| FY 2002 | 8126 | -7.67% |
| FY 2003 | 7863 | -3.24% |
| FY 2004 | 7414 | -5.71% |
| FY 2005 | 6355 | -14.28% |
| FY 2006 | 6166 | -2.97% |

From 2002 to 2006 there is an overall -24.12% change.

Analysis of results and challenges: Over the past five years, the number of CFEC permits renewed in unlimited fisheries has declined by 24.12%. Some unlimited fisheries (i.e., not limited by the State) are governed by federal fleet rationalization programs. Continuing fleet consolidations occurring in the halibut and sablefish IFQ fisheries and the new BSAI crab rationalization program have led to substantial declines in the number of CFEC permits renewed for these fisheries. Declines in permit renewals have also been seen in many of the western herring fisheries due, in part, to declines in ex-vessel prices for herring. Declines in permit renewals have also occurred in some groundfish fisheries. Further declines can be expected with future consolidation and rationalization programs.

A1: Strategy - Stabilize participation levels in commercial fisheries by limiting entry into individual fisheries.

Target #1: 100% of fishery limitations implemented meet constitutional and statutory criteria for limited entry.

Measure #1: Percent of limitations upheld when challenged in court on statutory or constitutional grounds.

Percentage Upheld

| Year | YTD |
|------|------|
| 2002 | 100% |
| 2003 | N/A |
| 2004 | 100% |
| 2005 | 100% |
| 2006 | 100% |
| 2007 | 100% |

Analysis of results and challenges: From the year 2000, 100% of our final court decisions have upheld the commission with respect to statutory and constitutional issues. There are currently 22 cases pending in court which challenge commission limitation decisions.

A2: Strategy - Timely processing of annual permit/license renewals and permit transfers to help fishermen avoid lost fishing time.

Target #1: Process 90% of all vessel license and permit renewals and requests for duplicates within 3 days of receipt of fully completed application.

Measure #1: Percent of renewals and duplicates processed within 3 days.

Percent of Renewals and Duplicates Processed in 3 Days

| Year | YTD |
|------|--------|
| 2003 | 93% |
| 2004 | 93.2% |
| 2005 | 95.19% |
| 2006 | 96% |
| 2007 | 96.02% |

Analysis of results and challenges: The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all vessel licenses, permit renewals and request for duplicate permits without delay to get fishermen out on the water and working as quickly as possible. Since 2003, CFEC has increased its success rate by over 3%.

Target #2: Process 90% of all emergency transfer requests within 4 days of receipt of a fully completed application.

Measure #2: Percent of emergency transfers processed within 4 days.

Emergency Transfer Processing

| Year | YTD |
|------|--------|
| 2003 | 94% |
| 2004 | 95.5% |
| 2005 | 97.33% |
| 2006 | 97.20% |
| 2007 | 97.02% |

Analysis of results and challenges: The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all emergency transfer requests without delay. Since 2003 we have increase our rate of processing these requests by over 3%.

Target #3: Process 90% of all permanent transfer requests within 5 days of receipt of a fully completed

application.

Measure #3: Percent of permanent transfers processed within 5 days.

Percent of Permanent Transfers

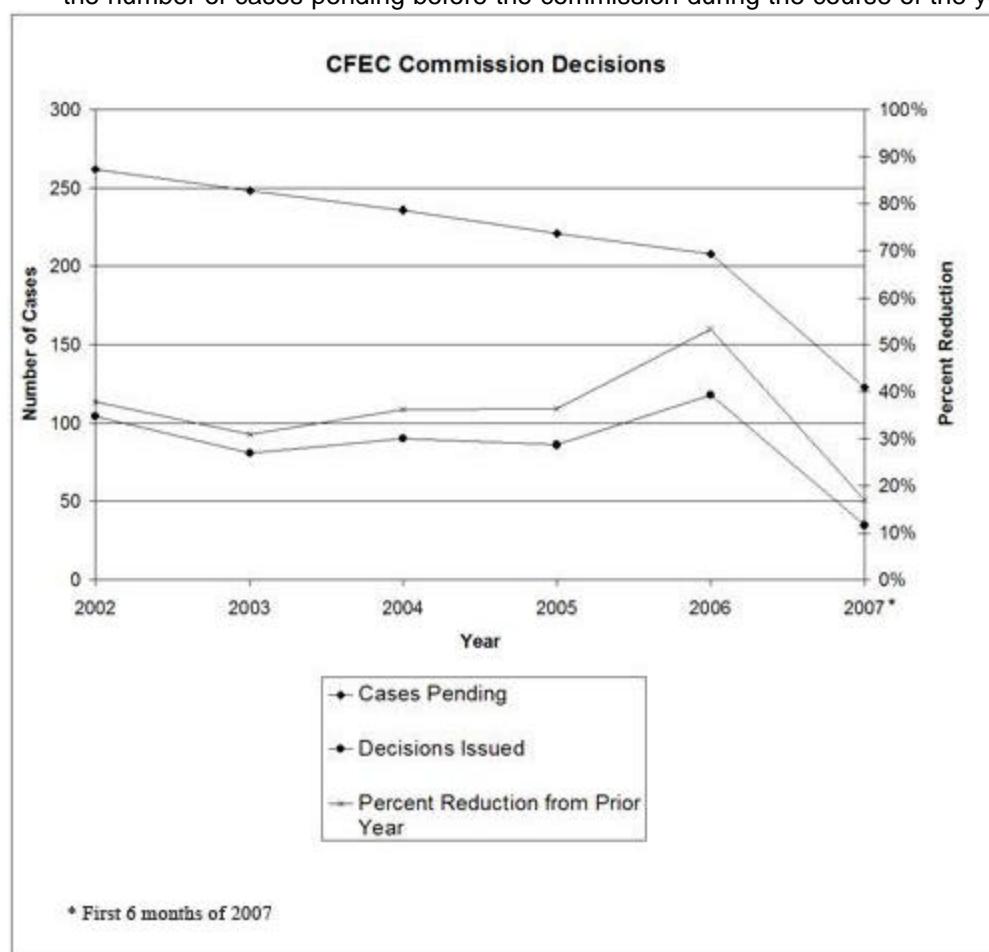
| Year | YTD |
|------|--------|
| 2003 | 90% |
| 2004 | 96.40% |
| 2005 | 89.19% |
| 2006 | 94.80% |
| 2007 | 96.90% |

Analysis of results and challenges: The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all permanent transfer requests quickly and efficiently for fishermen. Since 2003, we have increased the percentage of requests processed within our goal by 7%.

A3: Strategy - Issue hearing officer and commissioner decisions that are timely, fair, and legally sound.

Target #1: During the course of each year, reduce the number of adjudication cases before the commission by at least 10%.

Measure #1: The number of decisions produced by the commission each year measured as a percentage of the number of cases pending before the commission during the course of the year.



Analysis of results and challenges: The primary purpose of Commission Adjudications is to evaluate, classify and adjudicate applications for limited entry permits. Entry permit applicants are classified (ranked) in

a system that measures each applicant's past participation and economic dependence on the fishery. Denied applicants may appeal and receive final decisions from the commissioners. During the first six months of 2007, the commission decided 35 out of 123 cases pending before the commission, exceeding our 10% reduction target.

A4: Strategy - Assist fishery managers and enforcers by providing clear, accurate, accessible documentation of persons/vessels legally authorized to fish.

Target #1: 95% of all annual permit cards, vessel licenses, and permit transfers are accurately and appropriately issued.

Measure #1: Percent of issued permits, licenses, and transfers returned for re-issuance due to inaccuracies or otherwise found to be inaccurately issued.

Percent re-issued

| Year | YTD |
|------|-------|
| 2003 | <0.5% |
| 2004 | <0.5% |
| 2005 | <0.5% |
| 2006 | <0.5% |
| 2007 | <0.3% |

Analysis of results and challenges: The CFEC staff continues to hold itself to high standards and works carefully to accurately and appropriately issue annual permit cards, vessel licenses and permit transfers to avoid lost fishing time for Alaska's commercial fishermen.